

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

ESTABLISHED 1934

DL. XXIV

DECEMBER, 1956

No. 554

25th Diet Session

Suez Canal Blockade

Hatoyama's Successor

Ike's Re-Election & Japan

National Income, Fiscal 1955-56

Japan's Overseas Investments

U.N. Acts on Crises

Rightist Movements

Traffic Accidents

Shipbuilding Industry in Japan




MITSUBISHI ZOSEN

MITSUBISHI SHIPBUILDING ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS
SHIP REPAIRERS
ENGINEERS

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI
KAISHA (MITSUBISHI SHIPBUILD-
ING & ENGINEERING COMPANY,
LIMITED)

is the oldest and largest shipbuilding and engineering firm in the Orient. It owns three modern shipyards and engine works located in Nagasaki, Hiroshima and Shimonoseki, as well as a precision machine works in Hiroshima.

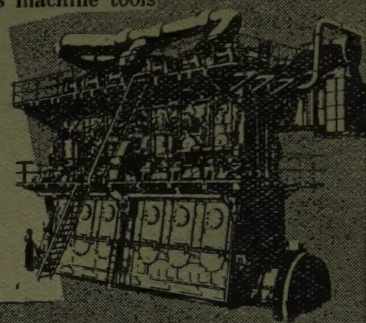
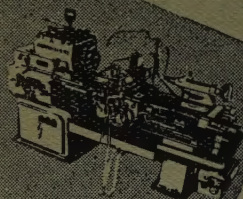
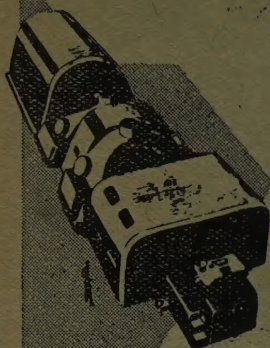
Its activities comprise the design, construction and repair of ships, the manufacture of main propulsion and auxiliary machinery for vessels, the construction of power plants and machinery for steel rolling mills, the chemical and textile industries, mines, etc., as well as machine tools and other machines in general.

HEAD OFFICE: 4 Marunouchi 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

BRANCH OFFICE: Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka

NEW YORK OFFICE: Equitable Bldg.,
120 Broadway, New York, 5, N.Y.

WORKS: Nagasaki Works, Hiroshima Works,
Shimonoseki Works,
Hiroshima Precision Machine Works



Foreign Exchange Bank



THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, NIHOMBASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN

• OVERSEAS OFFICES •

New York • Rio de Janeiro • Buenos Aires • London • Hamburg •
Alexandria • Calcutta • Bombay • Karachi • Hong Kong

• AFFILIATE •

THE BANK OF TOKYO OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco • Los Angeles • Gardena

• DOMESTIC OFFICES •

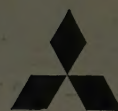
Tokyo • Yokohama • Nagoya • Osaka • Kobe •
and Other Main Cities in Japan

• SUBSIDIARY •

THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST CO.

New York

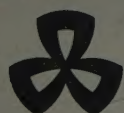
FOR COMPREHENSIVE
BANKING and
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
FACILITIES



THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥5,500,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Marunouchi, Tokyo
BRANCHES: 155 throughout Japan

NEW YORK BRANCH: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.
LONDON BRANCH:
82, King William Street, London, E.C. 4



SANWA BANK

THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED



HEAD OFFICE: *Fushimimachi, OSAKA*

A complete network of 184 branches in Japan and worldwide correspondents

OVERSEAS OFFICES
SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH
465 California St., San Francisco
California, U.S.A.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
New York, U.S.A.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
London, England

TAIPEI REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
Taipei, Formosa



FIRST
in
Industrial Finance

Established : 1902



**THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK
OF JAPAN, LTD.**

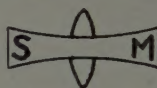
HEAD OFFICE: Marunouchi, Tokyo
NEW YORK OFFICE:
30 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

MAMIYA-6

Tops in popularity, finest Japan-made folding camera built-in coupled range-finder, with patented original moving plane focusing, rigid lens. The focusing is possible either in close or open position of the camera. All controls are well grouped for fast simple manipulation.



- * Model V has coated 75mm f/3.5 ZUIKO lens, SEIKOSHA-RAPID shutter, 9 speeds 1 to 1/500, plus B, automatic film wind stop & exposure counter, and double exposure prevention device.
- * K has coated SEKOR T. f/3.5 75mm lens, and COPAL 1 to 1/300 plus B, delayed timing device.
- * Takes 12 or 16 pictures on each roll of 120 film.



MAMIYA CAMERA CO., LTD.

No. 7 1-chome Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo



**NEW CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR
OF
ALL KINDS OF VESSELS**

SASEBO SHIP INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
MAIN OFFICE TOKYO DOCK YARD SASEBO

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

VOL. XXIV

DECEMBER, 1956

No. 554

Contents

REVIEW OF THE MONTH:

25th Diet Session	577
Hatoyama's Successors	578
Suez Canal Blockade	578
Ike's Re-election & Japan	579

BUSINESS INDICATORS:

Production · Inventories · Consumer Demand · Prices · Living Cost	580
--	-----

MONEY & BANKING:

Money in October · Money Council	582
--	-----

STOCK MARKET:

Record High · Middle East Prop · Heavy Industries Leading · Solid Keynote ..	584
---	-----

LEADING ARTICLES:

U.N. Acts on Crises	586
National Income, Fiscal 1955-56	587
Japan's Overseas Investments	589
Traffic Accidents	591

KALEIDOSCOPE:

Corporate Results · Rice Crop · Coal Mining · Power Firms · Shipping Firms Recovering · Instalment Sales · Shipbuilding Investment · Thieves · Steel Boom	593
---	-----

INDUSTRY:

Shipbuilding	594
--------------------	-----

VIEWS & TOPICS:

Rightist Movements	602
By Hanji Kinoshita	

GLIMPSES OF JAPANESE CULTURE:

Cultural Practices in Farming	606
By Shigeo Hosono, Dr. Agr.	

COMMODITY MARKET:

Cotton Goods · Chemical Fibres · Wool- len Yarn · Raw Silk	608
---	-----

LABOR:

Autumn Wage Struggles · Manage- ment's Stand Firm · Intercourse with Communist Labor Organs · Counter-Unemployment Measures	609
--	-----

FOREIGN TRADE:

October Trade · Special Procurement Boom · ECAFE Trade Sub-Com- mittee · Japanese Trade Fair in Peking · Suez Canal Blockade Effects	610
--	-----

INVESTMENT OUTLOOK:

Enter Special Steels	612
----------------------------	-----

BOOK REVIEW:

STATISTICS:	615
-------------------	-----

Entire Contents of this publication are copyrighted. The Oriental Economist does not necessarily endorse the views expressed by authors of signed articles.

Single copies ¥180; Annual subscription ¥2,100; Overseas ¥2,800.

Published monthly by The Oriental Economist, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan.

Review of the Month

THE 25th extraordinary session of the National Diet was convened on November 12 with opening ceremonies for both Houses held on November 15, followed by the policy speeches by Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, five days after the session was called to business. The unexpected delay of parliamentary proceedings was chiefly due to controversies between the Government and the Opposition over the proposal for the extension of the Strike Control Law which the former attempted to be sent directly to the plenary session without the process of deliberations by the Social-Labor Committee. After a prolonged tug of war over the issue, the Government finally conceded to the Socialist demand to refer the proposal to the Committee. The loss of five days out of the short session of 25 days is certainly a big blow to the Government. Action on the Japan-Soviet joint declaration for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the proposal of the extension of the Strike Control Law are the two cardinal problems for which the present extraordinary session was convened.

PARTY LINEUP AT 25TH EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION

House of Representatives		House of Councillors	
Liberal-Democrats	297	Liberal-Democrats	124
Socialists	153	Socialists	81
*Minor parties	8	Ryokufukai	29
Independents	2	Independent Club	8
Vacancies	7	Independents	4
Total	467	Communists	2
		Vacancies	2
		Total	250

*Four Labor-Farmers, two Communists and two pure independents.

The approval of the joint declaration is bound to be passed by the Diet without particular difficulty as the Socialist Party is expected to give its nod without regard to the fate of the Strike Control Law. The extension of the strike law, however, is bound to have extremely difficult sledding and will perhaps be shelved in the House of Councillors, although it may be okayed in the House of Representatives. The Administration Liberal-Democratic Party is weak in the Upper House with the Labor Committee in charge of all labor bills headed by a Socialist chairman. Socialist members of the Upper House, mostly elected by trade unions and themselves unionists, are expected to block the passage of the extension proposal at all hazards to satisfy Sohyo (General Council of Japanese Trade Unions), the strongest of Japanese labor organizations, which demands the abolition of the anti-strike law. The Strike Control Law which was approved at the 16th Diet session in 1953 and promulgated for enforcement as from August 7 in the same year, carries provisions banning blackouts, power-supply strikes and walkouts by maintenance personnel in electric power

and coal mining industries as the means of labor disputes and the supplementary clause providing for the need of the parliamentary resolution on the extension of the law by the Diet after the lapse of three years. Socialists and trade unions are opposed to the continuance of the anti-strike law on the two grounds: 1) that it infringes upon the rights of workers guaranteed by the Constitution; and 2) that no violation of the law took place in the three years the law remained in operation. Meanwhile, the Japanese masses up until 1952 preceding the enforcement of the law under review were the constant victims of long-drawn black-out strikes by electric workers and colliery walkouts. Soon after the anti-strike law was enforced, Densan, a radical union of electric workers, which had carried out frequent blackout strikes, was dissolved, to be replaced by the more moderate Denroren. With many of its leaders planning to make a public declaration not to resort to blackout strikes under any circumstances as a condition for the early abolition of the anti-strike law, Denroren is not likely to take drastic steps as the means of labor disputes. Tanro (Japan Coal Miners Union) is more radical in nature. It instructed the overall strike of colliery maintenance men in December, 1953 as a measure to counter lockouts in a wage dispute and actually carried out a maintenance-men strike during the walkout at Mitsubishi Takashima coal mine in December, 1954. Similar instructions were also issued by the Union to workers of Hokkaido, Sumitomo, Furukawa and Yubetsu collieries in January and to workers of 14 major coal mining companies in February and March, this year. In view of its past tactics, therefore, there is every possibility that Tanro will resort to strikes of maintenance men at coal mines as the means of labor disputes in the absence of the Strike Control Law.

WHO will be the successor to President Ichiro Hatoyama as the next chief of the Liberal-Democratic Party? This problem has been monopolizing the attention of political circles, and of the masses too,

HATYAMA'S SUCCESSORS

in this country ever since Mr. Hatoyama clarified some time ago his intention to resign after the termination of the current Diet session. Three powerful candidates for the presidency of the Administration party, which naturally carries with it the premiership of the next Cabinet, are in the limelight. They are: Nobusuke Kishi, Secretary-General of the Liberal-Democratic Party; Tanzan Ishibashi, Minister of International Trade & Industry; and Mitsujiro Ishii, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Under the party rules of the governmental party, the President is to be chosen by election by qualified party members. For fear that the choice of any one of the three candidates for the presidency by election may result in a repulsive or possibly uncontrollable aftermath in the party, Mr. Hatoyama was originally considering to "squeeze"

the three rivals into one with the election of the President to follow merely as a matter of formality. President Hatoyama, however, is reported to have decided later to have an election held for the selection of his successor when it became known that the "compulsory screening" might lead to graver consequences than an election itself. There is every likelihood that the election formula may be shifted to the naming of a single candidate if any one of the three men in the race happens to achieve an absolutely outstanding position by the sudden change in their relative strengths. There is still no definite telling, however, what formula will eventually be adopted by the party to pick up its new head until the general convention of the Liberal-Democratic members of both Houses due to be held after the close of the current Diet session in early December.

Under the Liberal-Democratic Party rules, the election of the President will be held by the party members of both Houses and two delegates each from prefectural party branches, by secret ballot with single votes, and the candidate who has gained a majority will be elected. In the absence of a majority, a decisive vote will be held between the two top-ranking candidates. Thus, the candidate who has gathered a majority from the total of 513 voters (including 297 members of the House of Representatives, 124 members of the House of Councillors and 92 prefectural representatives) will succeed Mr. Hatoyama as the second leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

As the Liberal-Democratic presidency problem is closely related with the proceedings of the current extraordinary Diet session, the early retirement of President Hatoyama may become difficult, depending on the course of the Diet proceedings. Hence, the future political transitions are entirely unpredictable.

ALTHOUGH France, Britain, Israel and Egypt agreed to a truce at the request of the United Nations, the situation in that area is bound to continue complicated if not seriously critical. In this connection, our next

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKADE

concern is when the Suez Canal will be reopened to international traffic. AFP reported from London under the date of November 13 that some 50 vessels were sunk by the Egyptian side to blockade the Suez Canal, adding that competent London circles consider that about a year will be required to clear the canal. If the Suez Canal continues to be closed to international navigation for long, freight rates are destined to boost and the prices of imported raw materials, which Japan badly needs, are likely to soar. Japanese exports to the Mediterranean and European areas will also be markedly obstructed. Against these disadvantages, Japan may be enabled to enjoy some advantages such as the possible increase of exports to Southeast Asia. Whether consequent merits may well counterbalance resultant demerits, however, remains to be seen. Japanese export trade with

Southeast Asia has been disappointingly small as compared with American or British transactions. For instance, exports to the Southeast Asian markets from Japan in 1955 amounted to \$700,000,000 while shipments from Europe totalled \$2,100,000,000 (including \$1,000,000,000 from Britain and \$1,000,000,000 from the United States). The increasing rate of West German exports to Southeast Asia has been by far eclipsing the rising tempo of Japanese shipments in the past few years, although its 1955 export volume was about half Japan's. Due to the blockade of the Suez Canal, however, the substantial distance between Europe and Southeast Asia has been lengthened. Partial economic control measures expected to be taken in Britain and France for key products like petroleum may serve to increase production costs in these countries. Japanese industrial circles in this connection take a view that the competitive power of Japan in export trade with Southeast Asia may relatively be strengthened. They opine that some gains in Japanese exports of textile machines, rolling-stock, sewing machines, bicycles, cement, textile good (particularly rayon filament yarn), paper, tires, tubes, rolled copper products and aluminum items to Southeast Asian markets are likely.

EXPORTS TO S.E. ASIA IN 1955

(In million dollars)

	From Europe	From U.S.	From Japan
Chemicals	240	100	63
Paper	27	20	12
Textile goods	152	91	231
Tires & Tubes	21	3	6
Cement	7	—	18
Sheet glass	8	—	2
Pottery	1	—	8
Iron & Steel	159	48	114
Copper	11	5	6
Aluminium	12	1	4
Metal goods	87	25	22
Machinery	652	302	104
Sundries	22	12	12
Others	722	447	96
Total	2,121	1,054	698

Note: Europe includes Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Venelux and Sweden.

Source: Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

They may also want to buy iron and steel products, but it is problematic whether Japan may sell as much as they demand since the export capacity is limited. Rayon filament yarn, these circles allege, will be the most promising item due to the exit of Italian yarn, the most formidable competitor in the past, due to the Suez Canal blockade, and the supply capacity may also offer a brake in this case.

Major import commodities through the Suez Canal include cotton, potash salt, phosphate rock, salt and rice. The suspension of the regular supply of cotton, of all such imports, offers the heaviest headache to Japan. Long-filament cotton, such as Egyptian cotton, is indispensable for the manufacture of finer cotton yarns over 50s or finer cotton fabrics. The sudden outbreak of the canal crisis has not only abruptly stopped cotton shipments to Japan but also has apparently made early resumption of regular shipments impossible as the outbreak unfortunately synchronized

with the cotton harvest and shipment seasons in Egypt. Japan may also except the supply of long-filament cotton from Peru, but Peruvian cotton is inferior in quality to the Egyptian equivalent and the shipment capacity is extremely limited. Next to cotton, the stoppage of the supply of potash salt is a cause of another trouble. Japan depended mostly on the supplies from the Mediterranean coasts of Europe (Spain, France and Germany) for about 700,000 tons of potash salt imported during 1955. Hence, the blockade means the sudden halt of arrivals from these sources. Japan, however, still holds plentiful inventories of potash salt and may also make imports through the Panama Canal if higher freight rates are accepted. Hence, the trouble is not expected so acute as in the case of cotton.

On the other hand, the import capacity of Southeast Asian countries will naturally dwindle if the hostilities in the Middle East may remain unsolved over a long period. Hence, any advantage Japan may enjoy in the Southeast Asian markets on the spur of the Suez Canal issue is bound to prove short-lived.

THE reelection of President Eisenhower of the United States for the second term has rearoused the attention of world peoples to his role as the foremost champion of world peace. Many problems

IKE'S REELECTION
& JAPAN

of international importance awaiting the expert hands of the United States for settlement have cropped up while Mr. Eisenhower was busy with election campaigns. Outstanding among them are the Suez Canal crisis and the Hungarian problem. To the Japanese people, however, the greatest concern is the future U.S. policy towards Asia, or more concretely, the American policy towards Japan under the new Republican regime. Since the future trends of the U.S. policy towards Asia and Japan should be gauged in relation with its international policy as a whole, wishful thinking appears taboo in this connection. With tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe almost critically strained, Japan may not expect the early revision of the Japan-U.S. Administrative Agreement, and no slackening of existing restrictions over Japanese trade with Communist China may be expected. Against the possible onslaught by Communist countries, the United States continues to stand in need of its bases in the Far East and is certainly opposed to the exports of materials to Communist countries likely to strengthen their war potentials. Washington's attitude towards Communist China is certain to stiffen in view of Peking's declaration of its support to Soviet Russia regarding the Hungarian problem and its allegiance to send "volunteer corps" to Egypt. Hence, further tightening of screenings for "exceptions" in CHINCOM restrictions is considered inevitable. Above all, the Japanese action after the imminent restoration of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Moscow is bound to reflect itself upon the future U.S. policy towards this country.

Business Indicators

Production:—Production was up in September with the overall index (mining and manufacturing inclusive) eclipsing the August equivalent by 2.0% and overwhelming a year ago by 22.1%. It was thus proved that the August slip was just a passing lull due solely to seasonal and natural dampers such as summer holidays and typhoon damages. September production hikes were particularly notable with steel ships (up 91.0%) and machinery and rolling stock (up 40.0%). Petroleum and coal products, textiles, chemicals, rubber manufactures and iron-steel also forged ahead from 20.0% to 30.0%. The gains of steel ships, machinery and iron-steel were undoubtedly attributable to the export ship boom and active equipment investments. Hence, the sharp increases were not sufficient to catch up with the consumption hike which took the faster tempo. As a result, the supply stringency of iron and steel products remained unalleviated throughout the month and steel quotations continued extremely stiff. For instance, manufacturers' inventories shrank further during September with the month-end balances 13.0% down for machinery and 8.0% less for iron-steel as compared with the like balances a year ago.

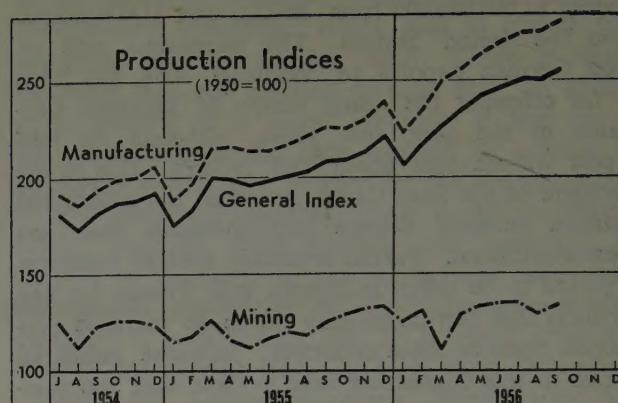
1. SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION INDICES

(1950=100)

	Aug., 1956	Sept., 1956	Against Aug., 1956	Against Sept., 1955
Mining-Manufacturing	250.4	255.4	102.0	122.1
Mining	129.3	134.5	104.0	107.9
Manufacturing	275.4	280.3	101.8	123.7
Iron & Steel	236.0	234.4	99.3	120.0
Non-Ferrous Metals	201.0	204.2	101.6	101.6
Machinery	306.1	302.8	98.9	145.3
Steel Ships	621.1	621.1	100.0	190.9
Rolling Stocks	226.4	191.7	84.7	142.7
Textiles	306.1	320.3	104.6	123.0
Paper & Pulp	294.1	293.2	99.7	114.0
Chemicals	251.1	256.1	102.0	123.2
Pharmaceuticals	966.0	966.0	100.0	93.4
Oil Products	499.0	498.3	99.9	133.8
Ceramics	223.1	229.7	103.0	119.0
Rubber Goods	184.7	190.7	103.2	122.2
Leather Goods	280.3	288.3	102.9	115.2
Daily Necessaries	228.2	237.5	104.1	116.4
Lumber	167.6	167.6	100.0	107.6
Foodstuffs	222.5	218.2	98.1	117.3
Tobacco	158.8	145.3	91.5	99.0

Source: MITI.

Inventories:—The slip of inventories was most notable with mining products (inclusive of coal) with the September-end balance nearly halved from a year ago, as the gain of production was completely outpaced by the hike of consumption. Together with mining products, iron-steel and machinery, paper-pulp also dipped about 10.0%. On the other hand, hides-leathers, petroleum products, rubber, chemicals and non-ferrous metals registered gains ranging from 10.0% to 25.0% during the one-year



period under review, while other items remained almost unchanged. The overall balance of inventories of all products (mining and manufacturing inclusive) as of the end of September was only 5.0% smaller than the equivalent a year ago. In view of the fact that the inventory balance as of March this year was nearly 20.0% behind a year ago, it may thus be noted that restocking operations have since been in fair progress on the strength of active production. This trend is more clearly manifest with raw materials inventories and merchandise inventories in hand of dealers. Inventories in hand of merchants as of the August-end this year were 13.2% larger than a year ago while raw materials inventories as of the September-end were 34.0% fatter, with the result that the index of inventory rate (the index of raw materials inventories divided by the index of raw materials consumption) rose to 106.4. Active replenishment of raw materials inventories with brisk imports is the major reason. Well in command of raw materials, production will continue at a high level, although the increasing tempo may slacken more or less.

2. INDICES OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES

(1950 average=100)

	Aug., 1956	Sept., 1956	Against Aug., 1956	Against Sept., 1955
Mining-Manufacturing	135.6	134.9	99.5	95.1
Mining	55.0	53.0	96.4	51.1
Manufacturing	145.8	145.2	99.6	99.0
Iron & Steel	151.8	158.1	104.2	92.4
Non-ferrous Metals	80.1	82.0	102.4	111.1
Machinery	144.9	138.7	102.8	86.7
Textiles	117.9	114.7	94.9	95.5
Paper, Pulp	263.3	241.4	91.7	90.4
Chemicals	259.3	270.8	104.4	115.9
Petroleum, Coal Products	177.5	175.8	99.0	125.2
Ceramics	141.1	140.8	99.8	94.4
Rubber Goods	195.1	175.8	90.1	124.4
Hides, Leathers	127.7	134.7	105.5	129.9
Others	98.1	86.1	87.8	98.9

Source: Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

Consumer Demand:—Consumer demand has kept

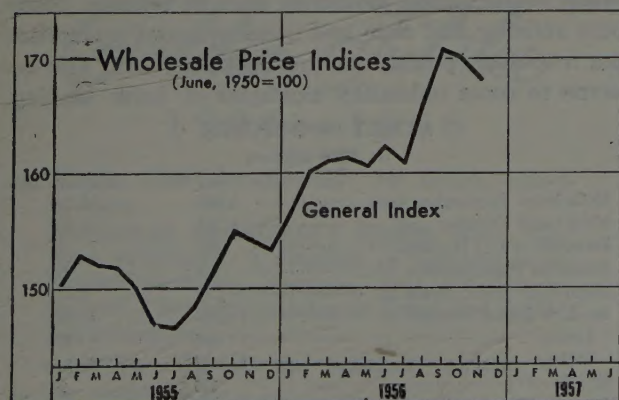
on energetic due to lively exports and brisk domestic consumption. According to the Foreign Exchange Statistics, September exports totalled \$215,000,000, registering a 14.0% gain over August and up 20.0% over a year ago, and the fair tempo is expected to continue on the basis of export letters of credit received during September. Equally encouraging was domestic consumption of durable goods. Orders received for machinery during August this year reached ¥75,600,000,000, some 2.2 fold the like receipts a year ago, well bespeaking active equipment investments for rationalization, modernization and renovation. Consumer demand also fared well. National department store sales in August were 25.1% larger than a year ago, far eclipsing the meagre 2.7% hike registered in August, 1955 over a year before. The active tone continued into September with the sales of stores in the Tokyo area registering a gain of 22.1% over a year ago.

3. DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

	1955		1956	
	¥100 million	Indices (A year ago as 100)	¥100 million	Indices (A year ago as 100)
February	120.7	95.1	145.3	120.4
March	173.3	106.8	203.1	117.2
April	166.3	108.3	196.2	118.0
May	147.9	104.7	176.2	119.2
June	147.1	107.2	181.1	123.1
July	193.1	105.9	236.9	122.6
August	142.4	102.7	178.2	125.1

Source: Compiled by *The Oriental Economist* from MITI figures.

Prices:—Supported by vigorous demand, wholesale prices have continued fairly stiff. According to the Weekly Wholesale Price Survey of the Economic Planning Board, the November wholesale price index was about 10.0% higher than a year ago. On the list of November gainers, iron-steel led other items by far by registering a 30.0% increase (over a year ago), followed by building materials (up 11.0%), machinery (up 8.4%) and fuels (up 5.5%). The November index, however, was 1.2% lower than the September equivalent due chiefly to the 7.6% recession registered by iron-steel products which began to soften after an uninterrupted hike from September through October. The supply-demand stringency of iron and steel



products, extremely acute in these several months, has not as yet been alleviated, and the latest calm of iron-steel quotations is ascribable mostly to psychological factors such as the creation of three scrap iron cartels and the announcement of extra steel materials imports amounting to 500,000 tons which markedly damped speculative operations. With the Suez Canal crisis not likely to be settled in the near future and Japanese steel imports from Europe being delayed due to the canal blockade, the iron-steel prices are bound to continue strong into 1957, although no drastic upturn is likely. On the other hand, freight rates have been rising and the quotations of oil are certain to grow tighter because of the troubles over the Middle and Near East. Hence, the future tone of wholesale prices will continue firm and steady.

4. WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(June, 1950=100)

	Sept., 1956	Oct., 1956	Nov., 1956	Against Sept., 1956	Against Nov., 1955
Total Average	170.9	170.2	168.8	98.8	109.5
Foodstuffs	149.4	148.0	151.6	101.5	102.1
Textiles	92.1	91.3	90.9	98.7	100.0
Fuels	164.8	167.5	168.6	102.3	105.5
Metals	338.5	330.9	312.7	92.4	129.5
Machinery	188.7	189.7	190.0	100.7	108.4
Building Materials	225.0	229.0	229.3	101.9	110.7
Chemicals	106.1	106.2	106.3	100.2	103.6
Sundries	133.8	133.5	134.6	100.6	96.6
Consumer Goods	143.4	143.2	145.5	101.5	102.4
Producer Goods	185.8	184.9	181.4	97.6	112.7
Total Average minus Foodstuffs	177.6	177.1	174.4	98.2	111.8

Note: As of mid-month.

Source: Economic Planning Board.

Living Cost:—Compared with the rigid tone of wholesale prices, the tempo of the consumer price movement has been quiet and crablike with the September index only 0.6% up over August and 0.8% up over a year ago. This has served to give some relief to the wage earner's household budget. Since early 1956, housing, light-fuel and clothing expenses have made some climbs, but their gains have been sufficiently counterbalanced by the dip of the prices of staple food. Moreover, the housing expense has begun to hit the ceiling with the September index hiking only 0.4% over August.

5. TOKYO CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1951=100)

	Aug., 1956	Sept., 1956	Against Aug., 1956	Against Sept., 1955
Total Average	116.5	117.2	100.6	100.8
Foodstuffs	110.3	111.4	101.0	98.5
Staple	121.2	121.1	99.9	96.1
Non-staple	104.5	106.3	101.7	0
Clothing	82.4	82.8	100.5	102.1
Light-Fuel	136.6	137.9	101.0	102.4
Housing	144.3	144.9	100.4	112.0
Miscellaneous	142.4	142.2	99.9	102.7

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office.

Money and Banking

Money in October:—The shifting of the basic keynote from fractional stiffening to trivial ease was the outstanding feature of money in October as the balance of financial funds tended towards the excess of payments parallel with the progress of quota rice delivery payments. The flow of funds to the call market grew markedly plentiful and the call rates tended downward with the standard rate (unconditional) moving between 1.8 sen and 2.0 sen per diem and the over-month-end rate fixed around 2.0-2.1 sen, a slip of about 0.2 sen from the September levels. The Bank of Japan loans registered the drop of ¥15,600 million in October with the month-end balance standing at ¥75,600 million mostly in lending to city banks.

The slip of the call rates and the decline of Bank of Japan loans were solely attributable to the Treasury-to-public balance registered during October which totalled ¥33,300 million. The October excess of payments of financial funds was divided into ¥30,000 million in the Food Control Account, ¥2,000 million in the Foreign Exchange Account and ¥6,200 million in other special accounts (national railways, telephone and telegram, etc.) while the General Account recorded the receipt excess of some ¥4,900 million. The October payment excess, however, was some ¥16,700 million short of the original estimate of ¥50,000 million and ¥53,400 million smaller than the payment excess of ¥87,600 million in October, 1955. The comparative smallness of the October payment excess this year was due to four new factors: 1) The notable increase of tax revenue; 2) the slipping of payments in the Food Control Account; 3) the dwarfing of the payment excess in the Foreign Exchange Account; and 4) the hike of National Railways income. The tax revenue in October totalled ¥59,100 million, up ¥8,400 million (10.6%) over a year ago and far eclipsing the increasing rate in the April-September period of 13.0% over the like period a year ago, principally due to large corporate earnings and fatter personal incomes on the spur of the continued business boom. The payment excess in the Food Control Account at ¥30,000 million was a drop of ¥14,700 million from a year ago chiefly because of the smaller rice crop and the slower ration rice deliveries under unfavourable weather conditions. Still more drastic was the dip of the payment excess in the Foreign Exchange Account which fell from ¥19,800 million a year ago to meagre ¥1,000 million as imports of raw materials were unexpectedly active to cope with the speedy tempo of production expansion. The hike of National Railways income owed solely to active carloadings and the increasing number of passengers under the continued business boom. On the other hand, loans by banks during October made only a tiny gain in reaction to a huge expansion in

September. According to the Bank of Japan, the total deposits at banks throughout the country slipped ¥63,800 million, and real deposits (total deposits minus bills and cheques) registered a loss of ¥14,200 million while bank loans gained only ¥1,300 million. The decrease of deposits in October was chiefly due to the sharp slip of deposits for "window dressing" registered in September solely to decorate the term-end bank accounts (September marked the close of the first half of fiscal 1956). The failure of money paid to farmers for quota rice deliveries, held in the safes of agricultural cooperatives or in the hands of farmers, to be channelled to banks was another deterrent to the normal increase of bank deposits. On the other hand, bank loans for equipment funds continued energetic. Against the background of rather calm transitions of financial funds and bank accounts, money in October fared in quiet with the Bank of Japan note issue marking a conservative gain of ¥11,600 million.

Money Council:—With the sharp increase in bank loans chiefly for equipment funds since the start of the current fiscal year offering a new problem to financiers, Finance Minister Hisato Ichimada called the fifth and sixth meetings of the Monetary Institution Fund Council on October 22 and November 8 to discuss the loan issue. This council, serving as a consultative organ to the Minister of Finance, was established by virtue of the Cabinet decision under the date of February 21, 1956. Composed of 25 members selected from among financiers, industrialists, scholars and competent government officials, the Council is headed by Prof. Ichiro Nakayama, president of Hitotsubashi University. At the two meetings held in October and November, members representing financial and industrial quarters on the Council explained that the recent increase of bank loans is a natural phenomenon devoid of any unsound elements as it has been brought by the expansion of economic activities, swelling of inventory replenishments and the progress of corporate capital boosts. Other members, however, pointed out the existing unbalance between overequipped industries such as textiles, petroleum refining and soda and underequipped enterprises like iron-steel, power and transportation and also referred to some unhealthy examples of bank lending.

MONEY IN OCTOBER

(In ¥100 million)

	October, 1956	October, 1955
Note Issue (September end)	5,995	5,298
Note Issue (October end)	6,111	5,493
Increase or (-) Decrease	116	195
Financial Fund Balance (1)	333	867
Short-term Govt. Notes (2)	(-) 14	(.....)
Bank of Japan Account (3)	(-) 203	(-) 672
Loans	(-) 156	(-) 604
Others	(-) 47	(-) 68
(1) + (2) + (3)	116	195

Source: Compiled by *The Oriental Economist*.

For business with India...

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Now celebrating 50 years of service

THIS YEAR, the Bank of India Ltd. celebrates its Golden Jubilee... 50 years of vigorous growth... a growth that today covers India with 36 offices and extends to 11 overseas branches between London and Tokyo.

The world over, more and more business houses are taking advantage of these excellent overseas facilities — particularly for the ever-growing volume of trade with India. If you have business connections with India, it will be to your advantage to deal with the Bank of India Ltd.

The Bank of India Ltd. is one of the largest joint-stock banks in India. In 1906, its working capital was

only Rs 6,700,000 (Y. 502,500,000); today this has increased more than one hundred-fold to about Rs 1,000,000,000 (Y. 75,000,000,000).

The remarkable success of the Bank of India Ltd. during the past 50 years indicates the soundness of its foundations. Its cornerstones are prudence, caution and wise stewardship — and these will continue to be the strength behind its future growth.

Chairman : Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet,
G.B.E., K.C.I.E.

General Manager : Mr. D. R. Thom



The Bank of India Ltd. Head Office building in Bombay, India

Golden Jubilee 1906—1956

HEAD OFFICE : Bombay; 35' Branch offices in India.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES : London, Aden, Karachi (Pakistan); 5 Branches in East Africa at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Jinja and Dar-es-Salaam; 2 Branches in Japan at Tokyo and Osaka; and Singapore.

AGENTS : In all the principal countries of the world.

THE BANK'S POSITION AS ON 30-6-1956

Capital Authorised	Rs 50,000,000	(Y. 3,750,000,000)
Capital Subscribed	Rs 50,000,000	(Y. 3,750,000,000)
Capital Paid-up	Rs 25,000,000	(Y. 1,875,000,000)
Reserve Fund	Rs 35,200,000	(Y. 2,640,000,000)
Deposits	Rs 755,000,000	(Y. 56,625,000,000)
Working Funds	Rs 973,000,000	(Y. 72,975,000,000)

TOKYO BRANCH: 329 & 331, Tokyo Hotel Building, Marunouchi

OSAKA BRANCH: Mitsui Bank Building, Semba Branch 2-Chome, Higashiku.

All types of Banking Business Transacted

Stock Market

Record High:—The stock market is in a new boom. The Dow-Jones average of 225 pivotals, which was on a steady recovery after having hit a low at ¥482.70 on September 12, began to redouble the rising tempo from late October and climbed to ¥514.10 on November 1, well eclipsing the past high of ¥512.25 registered on June 21, this year. The march continued unabated and the average as of November 20 was standing at the new high level of ¥544.59. The daily average quotation in the first two weeks of November was also boosted to ¥517.74 (November 14), another new high. The volume of daily turnovers kept pace with the price advance and totalled 54,000,000 as of November 1 and recorded an all-time high of 84,000,000 on November 2. Transactions continued active throughout the first two weeks of November with the daily average of turnovers for the period (1st to 14th) reaching 43,541,000 shares, far above the like average in any month in the past. Noteworthy is the fact that operations by the masses played a vital role in the extraordinary animation of the stock market in recent weeks. Up until late 1955, monetary institutions (including banks and life insurance companies) almost monopolized the market in pursuit of high-yield shares for more profitable utilization of idle funds available. Such predominance of monetary organs in the stock market has apparently come to the limit as life insurance companies have already bought enough within the capacity of their resources while banks have begun to face the shortage of idle funds for investment. The retreat of monetary institutions, on the other hand, has been steadily replaced with the advance of petty transactions by the masses who have been preferring dependable industrial stocks in entire disregard of speculative transactions.

1. SHARE PRICES & TURNOVERS

1956	Share Prices (Yen)			Average Daily Turnovers (1,000 Shares)
	High	Low	Average	
January	481.60	420.14	426.46	14,886
February	430.64	422.50	429.71	15,485
March	458.58	440.17	444.29	18,907
April	487.35	462.41	472.22	28,485
May	488.43	472.10	480.55	24,355
June	512.25	491.03	502.21	27,528
July	502.14	482.87	490.80	16,042
August	507.31	493.69	503.03	15,450
September.....	492.92	482.70	487.24	12,127
October	508.98	487.15	496.19	19,996
November (1-14).....	526.58	512.94	517.74	43,541

Source: *The Oriental Economist*.

Middle East Prop:—In the wake of the steady but conservative advance of the masses in share transactions, no stock price hike, so spectacular as the latest upturn, was predicted by any experts in the market. Share quotations began to soften from about late June after a long spell of continuous hikes since the turn of the year and remained weak

until September as several dampers such as money tightening, fear of the possible impact of capital expansions and political uncertainty combined to discourage positive buying operations. After a short period of evening-up procedures from late September, the market started to revive gradually from early October. With the three dampers still in existence, however, no speedy and aggressive recovery was expected in almost all circles concerned. The sudden international developments such as the Israeli invasion of Egypt, the blockade of the Suez Canal and the advance of Soviet forces to Hungary, however, turned the tables in a manner beyond all expectations. The market, on its part, grew swiftly bullish with active buying operations focussed on shippings, shipbuildings, iron-steels and non-ferrous metals, and other key industrials including spinnings, pulps and non-life insurances were quick to follow suit in an energetic revival. Traders generally took it for granted that the new tension in the Middle East would eventually prove a plus than a minus to Japan which takes a neutral stand in such regional disturbances in the area far from Japan. Shipping circles are expecting a comfortable gain in income due to the soaring of freight rates while new orders for cement and rayon are reported increasing from South-east Asia and even from the Middle East. With the tension in the Middle East offering the major stimulant to the stock market, several other props have become evident in recent months. Corporate results announced in September were unexpectedly good, in the first place. According to the Yamaichi Securities Company, the profits of 150 companies listed with the Tokyo Securities Exchange for the half-year term ended September totalled ¥55,100 million, up 27% over the like profits for the preceding term ended March. This increasing rate far eclipsed the 15% gain registered in the latter term over the term ended September, 1955. Another spur to the market was the reslackening of money after the continuous stiffening since the spring. The call rate, which stood at 2.4 sen at the close of September, slipped to 2.2 sen at the end of October. Bank of Japan loans were on the downgrade, with the balance as at the close of October ¥15,600 million smaller than a month ago. This monetary easing was due largely to the ¥33,000 million excess of payment in financial funds in October parallel with the progress of government payments for quota rice deliveries. On the other hand, no particular gain in demand for private funds was witnessed in October. With another round of quota rice payments and new local tax transfers expected in November, money is expected to continue easy despite the expected rise in demand for private funds, as such private funds, needed for December, are mostly bound to remain in the hands of banks

during the month.

Heavy Industries Leading :—The average quotation of 225 industrials rose 7.09% during the period from October 5 when the month's low was registered and November 14, as shown in Table 2. This rising tempo was far more extensive than the 2.57% hike which marked the period of one month from September 12 (when it dropped to the month's low) to October 13. The latest share price upturn owed much to heavy industrials. Of the 14 industrial groups comprising 225 pivotals, shippings registered the sharpest increase of 19.64%, followed by iron-steel-metals (up

2. SHARE PRICE MOVEMENT BY GROUP

Groups	Oct. 5	Nov. 4	Gains or (-) losses	%
Averages of 225 Pivots	¥487.15	¥526.58	¥39.42	7.09
Banking, Insurance	620.55	632.19	11.64	1.87
Railway Transportation	302.72	316.42	13.70	4.52
Shipping	268.50	321.26	52.76	19.64
Gas, Electricity	200.84	199.73	(-) 1.11	0.55
Mining	426.65	471.30	44.65	10.44
Shipbuilding, Machinery	233.83	260.81	26.98	11.53
Iron-Steel, Metals	113.13	128.93	15.80	13.96
Textiles	632.20	703.73	71.53	11.31
Foodstuffs	951.89	958.15	6.26	0.65
Fisheries	158.04	162.50	4.46	2.82
Chemicals	429.37	475.70	46.33	10.89
Miscellaneous	516.42	548.70	32.28	6.25
Commerce	866.86	929.13	62.27	7.18
Amusements	373.44	377.66	4.22	1.13

Source: *The Oriental Economist*.

13.96%), shipbuilding and machinery (up 11.53%) and mining (up 10.44%). Equally wide-ranged were the gains of textiles (up 11.31%) and chemicals (up 10.89%) while commerce (up 7.18%) and the miscellaneous group (up 6.25%) also made fair hikes due to active selective buying based on fair business showings. Selective purchases were also evident for sugar, flour, petroleum and cement stocks which had been lethargic for some time.

Solid Keynote :—some circles, however, are strictly on the alert against the reaction to the sudden upturn in recent weeks, as they consider that money, now showing signs of returning to ease, would not become so easy as in 1955. They also count as a deterrent the impact of successive capital expansions which will amount to ¥30,900 million in December and ¥57,600 million in January. They also count as a brake to the further march of stock prices the narrow yields of leading stocks which have now stood at about 7.3%, almost equal to the yields of A-grade industrial bonds. The unstable political situation is taken as another deterrent. In spite of some dampers, however, the economic keynote has continued stable and no wide reactionary decline is to be expected. With the end of evening-up transactions likely to follow, selective buying will crop up again and the market is destined to continue steady.



How can you invest in 150 or more Japanese growing stocks for as little as \$13.94 ???

Through *Nikko's Investment Trust* of course!! A share of *Nikko's Investment Trust* represents an ownership interest in a broad cross-section of stocks and bonds so that adequate diversification is provided for both large and small investors.

Why not get the facts now!

Simply write or call - - -

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.

(In the New Marunouchi Bldg., Right opposite Tokyo Central Station)

Tel.: 27-1201, 1301, 1411

San Francisco Office: **Nikko Kasai Securities Co.**
2165 California Street, S.F., Calif., U.S.A.

Los Angeles Office: 258 E. 1st Street, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

New York Correspondents: **Bache & Co.**
36 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

U.N. Acts on Crises

Warfare, which recently broke out in the Suez area in the Middle East, and in Hungary in Eastern Europe, appears to have been brought to a halt; and the danger of a further spread of hostilities seems to have receded.

In connection with these two outbreaks of fighting, at least three things have made a strong and lasting impression upon our minds. First among them are the actions of the United Nations reflecting all-out effort to maintain world peace.

With the Security Council in session, deliberating on what to do about the Israeli invasion of Egypt, the military actions of Britain and France in the Suez area, and the crackdown by Soviet troops on the Hungarian insurgents resulted in the presenting of resolutions necessary for the preservation of peace. These were promptly vetoed by Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, so the Security Council called an emergency session of the General Assembly, which by overwhelming majorities voted for immediate ceasefire in the Middle East area, and the formation of a U.N. police force for the Suez Canal Zone; and, in Hungary, immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces and cessation of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Hungary. Further, it was resolved to seek free entry into Hungary of a U.N. inspection group.

Britain and France, abiding by the U.N. resolution, ordered a ceasefire; and the actions of the United Nations, and more particularly those of the United States, which led to this outcome are especially noteworthy. For, in condemning Britain and France, the United States had to break, at least temporarily, with its traditional friends and allies.

In his letter to President Eisenhower, proposing that the United States and the Soviet Union jointly send forces to police the Suez area, Premier Bulganin stated that in the event the U.N. should be unable to take prompt and effective action it would lose the confidence of all mankind and certainly disintegrate. The actions of the United Nations, however, appear to us to have been the best possible under the circumstances, and it should not be incorrect to judge that it has lived up to the expectations of all the peoples of the world, who are desirous of peace.

The second point is the deep disappointment caused by the Soviet Union. In recent years Moscow has been talking incessantly about peaceful co-existence, equality, independence, respect for national

sovereignty, and other idealistic concepts. But the cold-blooded military action in Hungary has given the lie to these assertions and has laid open to the world the duplicity of the Soviet Government.

Although Moscow bitterly condemns the British and French attack on Egypt, the military actions of these powers, when compared to the ruthless moves against Hungary, appear to be excusable on certain counts. For one thing, the Nasser regime, vowing vengeance upon Israel, had been conniving to unite the Arab world. For this purpose, Egypt has bought large quantities of arms from the Soviet Union and its satellites, and has given aid and support to the rebels in French Africa. It has formed a military alliance with Jordan and Iraq to encircle and harass Israel, furnishing arms to these nations, and establishing a joint military headquarters in Cairo.

The Suez Canal was seized by unilateral abrogation of an international treaty, although it would have reverted to Egypt in only twelve more years. This was clearly an attempt to cut Britain's lifeline, backed by the threat of Arab sabotage of oil fields, installations, and pipelines should the British retaliate with force.

Sympathy goes to the Egyptian movement toward nationalism, while it is difficult to condone the military actions of Britain and France. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the provocations of Premier Nasser have been excessive. But with the Hungarian situation, it is the consensus of world opinion that all the blame must be put on the Soviets for bloody suppression of a strike for freedom. It is clear that the people of the world have been horror-struck more by what has happened in Budapest than by the Anglo-French bombing of Cairo. The U.N. resolution in regard to Soviet aggression must be accepted by the Soviet Union if, as Premier Bulganin says, the U.N. is to be effective as an organization for peace. Otherwise the world faith in Soviet intentions that Moscow has striven to create will be lost, and promotion of global peace will be rendered extremely difficult.

The third matter of significance is the creation of an international police force. This is the second time in world history, after the establishment of a U.N. headquarters to cope with the Korean situation, that the nations of the world have taken joint military action. The use of arms, not as a means of warfare among nations, but as the wherewithal to maintain peace and security within the society of nations is a truly notable development.

National Income, Fiscal 1955-56

THE Economic Planning Board announced on October 22 the National Income and other economic figures for fiscal 1955-56 (ended March 31, 1956), as estimated from statistical data up to September 30, 1956.

According to EPB computation, the national income in fiscal 1955-56 aggregated ¥6,794,800 million, ¥671,300 million or 11 percent more than the ¥6,123,500 million of the preceding year. This gratifying rate of gain was more than double the 5.2 percent (¥301,100 million) achieved in fiscal 1954-55.

With corrections made for changes in commodity prices to obtain the real national income, the gain in fiscal 1954-55 amounted to 3.4 percent, while in fiscal 1955-56 growth was at the rate of 10.6 percent, indicating a truly remarkable speed-up of more than threefold.

The gain in *per capita* income came to 9.7 percent in 1955-56, as against the 3.7 percent of 1954-55; while the real gain in *per capita* income stood at 9.4 percent as against the 1.9 percent of the preceding year.

Comparison of the real national income level of fiscal 1955-56 with that of prewar (1934-36 average) shows an overall gain of 43.9 percent; but on a *per capita* basis the increase comes to but 10.5 percent. The prewar level of real national income was surpassed, in total amount, in fiscal 1951-52, and *per capita* since 1954-55.

Table 1 gives a breakdown of distributed national income by quarters, and it will be seen that the rate of gain rose sharply from the second half of 1955.

1. MOVEMENTS OF DISTRIBUTED NATIONAL INCOME

(By quarter year, in ¥100 million)

Year & Month		Same Period, Previous Year	Increase Rate (%)
1955 Jan.-Mar.	14,332	13,901	3.1
Apr.-June	14,162	13,774	2.8
July-Sept.	16,420	14,270	15.1
Oct.-Dec.	21,321	18,859	13.1
1956 Jan.-Mar.	16,044	14,332	11.9

Source: Economic Planning Board.

The trend toward growth of national income has continued thereafter, and according to the "Monthly Personal Income Statistics" of the EPB (95.1 percent of the national income in fiscal 1955-56 was personal), the rates of gain are: 9.9 percent in the first quarter of 1956 (as against the same period in 1955), and 10.6 percent in the second quarter.

National Income Analysis

A breakdown of the national income in fiscal 1955-56 by industrial categories shows that whereas the primary industries (farming, forestry, and marine products) contributed 19.8 percent of the total before the war (1934-36) the proportion is now higher at 21.9 percent. With secondary industries such as mining, manufacturing, and construction, there was in fiscal 1955-56 a slight decrease to 30.1 percent, as

against the 30.8 percent of prewar. In the tertiary field, embracing transportation, communication, commerce, banking and insurance, the service trades, etc. there was also a drop from the 49.5 percent of prewar to 48.4 per cent.

The British economist Colin Clark in his "Conditions for Economic Advancement" says: "The per capita income level becomes the higher the more the centre of a nation's industry shifts from the primary to the secondary, and from the secondary to the tertiary, with a movement of manpower toward the higher forms."

If this assertion be true the transition of Japan's national income structure is not altogether satisfactory; and it is probably due to this fact that Japan's *per capita* income level stands at 30th position among the 40 nations cited in the EPB study of the national income of Japan and other nations ("National Income in 1953 and 1954," Economic Planning Board). The *per capita* national income of the United States is 9.5 times that of Japan; United Kingdom, 4.4 times; West Germany, 2.8 times; and Italy, 1.7 times.

It must be noted however that the proportionate weight of Japan's tertiary industries is second only to that of the United States and comparable to that of the United Kingdom. But it must also be remembered that, within this field, retail trade, which is notoriously low in profit, occupies in the case of Japan a predominant position.

Turning to comparisons with the preceding year of national income by industrial category, it is found that in the case of primary industries there was in fiscal 1954-55 a gain of 3 percent over fiscal 1953-54; but in fiscal 1955-56 the rate was much higher at 14.3 percent. This was due primarily to the good harvest of crops.

In the secondary area, the gain in fiscal 1955-56 was 9.1 percent, considerably more than the 4 percent of fiscal 1954-55.

With the tertiary industries also there was a gain in fiscal 1955-56 of 10.5 percent as against the 7.5 percent of fiscal 1954-55. The rate of gain for wholesale and retail, at 12.6 percent (as against the 8.1 percent of fiscal 1954-55), was due mainly to good export trade and normalization of domestic demands.

Total national income (nominal national income) is the sum of "net income from overseas" and the subtotal of "national income by industrial categories" (item 17, Table 2). "Net income from overseas" is listed under "Distributed National Income."

Distributed National Income and Personal Income

47.6 percent of the distributed national income of fiscal 1955-56 comprised wage income, while 40.4 per-

2. ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF YEARS 1953, 1954 & 1955

Item	(In ¥1,000 million)				Pattern (%)			Comparison (%)	
	1934-1936	1953 (A)	1954 (B)	1955 (C)	1934-1936	1954	1955	B/A	C/B
1. Distributed National Income	144	58,224	61,235	67,948				105.2	111.0
Earned Income	10	3,215	3,270	3,280				101.7	100.3
Self-Employers' Income	144	181	187	207				103.4	110.6
Individual Rentals Income	(100.0)	(125.8)	(130.0)	(143.9)				—	—
Individual Interest Income	210	208	212	232				101.9	109.4
Corporate Income	(100.0)	(99.2)	(101.0)	(110.5)				—	—
Government & Public Enterprises Surpluses	29	12,666	13,040	14,901	19.8	21.3	21.9	103.0	114.3
Net Income from Overseas	24	9,414	9,921	11,635	16.7	16.2	17.1	105.4	117.3
DEDUCT-Government and Consumer Interest Burden	2	1,601	1,524	1,538	1.6	2.5	2.3	95.2	100.9
2. Adjustment Factors	2	1,651	1,595	1,728	1.5	2.6	2.5	96.6	108.3
ADD-Indirect Business Taxes	44	18,001	18,728	20,423	30.8	30.6	30.1	104.0	109.1
DEDUCT-Government Subsidies	3	1,615	1,323	1,341	2.3	2.2	2.0	81.9	101.4
ADD-Capital Depreciation	5	2,683	2,864	3,193	3.2	4.7	4.7	106.7	111.5
3. Errors and Omissions	36	13,703	14,540	15,889	25.3	23.7	23.4	106.1	109.3
4. Total (cost of gross national product)	71	27,668	29,753	32,877	49.4	48.6	48.4	107.5	110.5
5. Individual Consumer Spending	20	9,717	10,504	11,830	13.6	17.2	17.4	108.1	112.6
6. Total Private Capital Formation (domestic)	15	3,022	3,055	3,406	10.4	5.0	5.0	101.1	111.5
Private Dwellings	15	5,064	5,579	6,126	10.4	9.1	9.1	110.2	109.8
Producers' Durable Equipment	21	9,865	10,615	11,515	15.0	17.3	16.9	107.6	108.5
Increase in Inventories	144	58,335	61,520	68,201	100.0	100.5	100.4	105.5	111.0
7. Current Overseas Surpluses	135	53,700	58,341	64,641	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.6	110.8
8. Government Purchases of Goods and Services	5	4,074	4,079	4,164	3.7	7.0	6.4	100.1	102.1
Central	130	49,626	54,262	60,477	96.3	93.0	93.6	109.3	111.5
Local	110	43,545	47,158	50,396	81.5	80.8	78.0	108.3	106.9
9. Total (gross national spending)	—	△ 95	△ 103	△ 104	—	△ 0.2	△ 0.2	—	—
10. Nominal National Income	20	6,081	7,207	10,185	14.8	12.4	15.8	118.5	141.3
11. Composite Price Index	144	58,224	61,235	67,948	86.2	82.5	83.0	105.2	111.0
12. Real National Income	56	27,238	29,620	32,353	(38.9)	(48.4)	(47.6)	108.7	109.2
(index of above)	45	23,309	24,384	27,425	(31.3)	(39.8)	(40.4)	104.6	112.5
13. Real Per-Capita National Income	13	661	759	848	(9.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	114.8	111.7
(index of above)	13	1,134	1,470	1,847	(9.0)	(2.4)	(2.7)	129.6	125.6
14. Primary Industries Income	13	5,973	5,382	5,973	(9.0)	(8.8)	(8.8)	90.1	111.0
Farming	4	624	615	519	(2.8)	(1.0)	(0.8)	98.6	84.4
Forestry	0	△ 111	△ 285	△ 253	0	(△ 0.5)	(△ 0.4)	—	—
Marine Products	—	604	710	764	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	117.5	107.6
15. Secondary Industries	26	11,370	12,867	13,685	15.6	17.3	16.7	113.2	106.4
Mining	14	7,145	7,489	7,389	8.4	10.1	9.0	104.8	98.6
Building and Construction	0	462	152	75	0	0.2	0.1	32.9	49.3
Manufacturing	12	4,687	5,530	6,371	7.2	7.4	7.8	118.0	115.2
16. Tertiary Industries	△ 3	1,163	140	256	△ 1.8	0.2	0.3	—	—
Merchandising (wholesale & retail)	167	70,757	74,242	81,889	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	110.3
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate	110	43,545	47,158	50,396	65.9	63.5	61.5	108.3	106.9
Transportation, Communication & other Utilities	26	13,433	11,712	14,137	15.6	15.8	17.3	87.2	120.9
Service Trades and Others	2	1,026	996	1,193	(7.7)	(8.5)	(8.4)	97.1	119.7
17. Subtotal (domestic national income)	17	8,272	7,978	8,434	(65.4)	(68.1)	(59.7)	96.4	105.7
18. Personal Income	7	4,135	2,738	4,510	(26.9)	(23.4)	(31.9)	66.2	164.7
Personal Taxes	0	△ 125	1,302	1,413	0	1.7	1.7	—	108.5
Income Minus Taxes	31	13,904	14,070	15,943	18.5	19.0	19.5	101.2	113.3
Personal Consumer Spending	19	6,794	6,446	8,407	(60.1)	(45.8)	(52.7)	94.9	130.4
Net Overseas Remittances	12	7,110	7,624	7,536	(39.9)	(54.2)	(47.3)	107.2	98.8
Personal Savings	167	70,757	74,242	81,889	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	110.3

Notes: 1. Years are fiscal years. 2. The parenthesized figures in the "pattern" column are percentages of the total of each numbered item.
3. Triangular mark prefixed indicates decrease.

Source: Economic Planning Board.

cent was income of self-employers. Wage income, gained by 9.2 percent over fiscal 1954-55, indicating a slightly higher rate than the 8.7 percent of fiscal 1954-55. With income of self-employers there was a sharp gain of 12.5 percent in fiscal 1955-56 in notable contrast to the 4.6 percent increase seen in fiscal 1954-55 over the preceding year. This is a reflection of the big increase in income realized by self-employed farmers.

As for corporate income (8.8 percent of the total in fiscal 1954-55), whereas there was a 9.9 percent drop in fiscal 1954-55, a gain of 11 per cent was achieved in fiscal 1955-56.

A comparison of the pattern of the distributed national income with that of prewar indicates increases in wage and self-employer income, and notable decrease in individual rental income, personal interest income, and government enterprises profits, while the corporate income level stands at slightly below the prewar level.

Turning next to the movement of personal income, which makes up more than 90 percent of the dis-

tributed national income, the total came to ¥6,460,000 million in fiscal 1955-56, 10.8 percent higher than in fiscal 1954-55 when the gain over the preceding year was 8.6 per cent. This rate of gain is slightly lower than the 14 percent indicated by the total national income. But because personal taxes increased only slightly (2.1 percent) disposable personal income gained in 1955-56 by 11.5 percent, as against the 9.3 percent gain of fiscal 1954-55.

The rate of gain of individual consumer spending remained, in both fiscal 1954-55 and 1955-56, at less than the rate of gain of disposable income. This tendency was particularly strong in fiscal 1955-56. In consequence, personal savings increased at a rapid pace—41.3 percent over fiscal 1954-55, as against the 18.5 per cent over the preceding year achieved in fiscal 1954-55.

When these figures of fiscal 1955-56 are compared to prewar levels, it is found that the proportion of personal income taken up by personal taxes went up to 6.4 percent as against the 3.7 percent of prewar; while conversely personal consumer spending

went down to 78 percent as against the 81.5 percent of prewar. However, personal savings exceeded, at 15.8 per cent of personal income, the 14.8 percent of prewar.

In short, the Japanese public since the war have, despite the heavier burden of taxes, become more savings minded than in prewar years.

With the base figure of 100 given to real (effective) consumer spending in prewar years (1934-36 average), the overall level in fiscal 1953-54 stood at 127.9 (101 *per capita*), at 132.4 in fiscal 1954-55 (103 *per capita*), and at 141.6 in fiscal 1955-56 (109 *per capita*).

Gross national spending in fiscal 1955-56 came to ¥8,190,000 million, up ¥764,700 million (10.3 percent) as against fiscal 1954-55. This was a notable advance as compared to the gain of ¥348,500 million (4.9 percent) achieved in fiscal 1954-55.

When this gain is analyzed, it is found that, as already noted, personal consumer spending increased by 6.9 percent over the preceding year. Domestic private capital formation increased by 20.9 percent (down 12.8 percent in fiscal 1954-55); government procurement, reflecting increase in food inventories, increased by 13.3 percent (up 1.2 percent in fiscal 1954-55), while the current overseas payments surplus (overseas payment balance in money, goods and services) increased by 8.5 percent as a result of export gains.

Of the overall private capital formation, 59.7 percent comprised acquisition of durable industrial (producer) facilities, indicating a 5.7 percent gain over the preceding year when the rate of gain was nega-

tive by 3.6 percent. The 31.9 percent representing increase in inventories rose by 64.7 percent over the level of the preceding fiscal year, in marked contrast to the decline of 33.8 percent registered in fiscal 1954-55. Capital formation in the form of private dwellings stood at about 8 percent in both fiscal 1955-56 and the preceding year; but whereas the rate in fiscal 1954-55 was negative by 2.9 percent, the fiscal 1955-56 gain over fiscal 1954-55 stood at 19.7 percent.

Table 3 shows an analysis of private capital formation by quarter-years. It will be noted that acquisition of industrial facilities started from the July-September quarter of 1955, while growth of inventories began in the preceding quarter. The sharp rise in inventory level is due mainly to good crops.

3. DOMESTIC PRIVATE CAPITAL FORMATION

(In ¥100 million)			
Year & Month	Private Housings	Producers' Property	Increase in Inventory
1954: Jan.-Mar.	234	2,024	807
Apr.-June.....	280	1,857	2,606
July-Sept.....	253	2,110	(1) 427
Oct.-Dec.	246	2,323	234
1955: Jan.-Mar.	218	1,688	326
Apr.-June.....	286	1,619	1,156
July-Sept.....	291	2,104	686
Oct.-Dec.	342	2,536	1,879
1956: Jan.-Mar.	274	2,175	789

Source: Bank of Japan.

When the gross national spending in fiscal 1955-56 is compared to prewar, it is found that whereas the proportions held by domestic private capital formation, overseas payments surplus, and government procurement have increased, personal consumer spending has declined.

Japan's Overseas Investments

Japanese investment in overseas industry, since the war, began in 1951 with the technological assistance contract and the furnishing of facilities by the Kokan Kogyo K. K. in connection with iron ore mining in Portuguese Goa for the purpose of securing a stable source of supply for Japan's steel industry. Since the time activity in overseas investment has been on a steady uptrend, and as of September 30, 1956 the total amount stood at some \$29 million worth, not including the technological assistance

I. INVESTMENT ABROAD BY YEAR & INDUSTRY

(As of end of September, 1956)

Fiscal Year	Acquisition of Stocks		Technical Loans & Bond Tie-ups		Acquisition of Issuances		Acquisition of Property		Total
	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	
1950	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1951.....	14	367	1	1	1,000	—	—	—	16
1952.....	10	1,875	4	—	—	—	—	—	14
1953.....	22	1,252	10	4	965	—	—	—	36
1954.....	20	4,749	18	—	—	—	—	—	38
1955.....	40	6,547	22	4	2,325	—	—	—	66
1956 (Apr.-Sept.) 31	6,132	5	3	3,536	2	156	—	—	41
Total.....	137	20,922	61	12	7,826	2	156	—	212

Source: Ministry of Finance.

arrangements which are difficult to evaluate. Acquisition of securities amounted to 137 transactions involving some \$20,922,000, while there have been 12 loans amounting to \$7,826,000, 2 property purchases at \$156,000, and 61 service contracts (technological assistance deals).

By area, Japan's overseas investments are concentrated mainly in Southeast Asia and Latin America. According to Table 2, Japanese investments in other areas (United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, etc.) are mainly branch offices of Japanese banks, trading firms, and shipping concerns established as corporations under local laws. These consequently cannot be considered overseas investments in the strictest sense, and the Southeast Asia area ranks foremost with 37 stock acquisitions (\$3,175,000), 49 technological assistance arrangements, and 8 loans (\$3,740,000), while Latin America with 28 stock acquisitions (\$9,230,000), 5 technological assistance arrangements, and 2 loans (\$395,000) comes next in importance.

The forms of Japanese investment overseas are

generally speaking of the three types described below. The first is acquisition of corporate stock; and in this category are a) local corporations formed under local laws, which are in effect branch offices of Japanese banks, shipping companies, trading firms, and others, and b) and acquisition of shares in local enterprises engaged in production, usually established under local laws as joint ventures. With the former, investment is almost entirely in the form of cash, while in the case of the latter it is normal to see a combination of cash, equipment, and knowhow as investment in enterprises such as mining, manufacturing, and marine products development.

The second form of overseas investment is the furnishing of technological assistance, mainly in the field of manufacturing. This involves giving access to knowhow (blueprints, engineering data) and licensing arrangements in connection with industrial properties. The bulk of such technological assistance arrangements is concentrated in India and Taiwan. Technological service contracts in fields other than manufacturing have been concluded for construction projects and the marine industry.

The third type of investment takes the form of loans in the form of machinery and equipment furnished for participation in development projects. Repayment of these loans usually is done by sale of the product, such as mineral ores and lumber that is

exploited.

The outstanding features of Japan's postwar overseas investments as gleaned from the above breakdown are outlined below.

First of all, those local corporations which are in effect branch offices of Japanese banks and corporations are concentrated in North America, particularly in New York City. As will be clear from Table 2 the total investment in these "branches" comes to \$8,673,000 of which \$7,046,000 are for corporations established in the United States. The trend toward formation of local corporations of this type began in 1951, and in recent years it has spread to Southeast Asia and Latin America. With this type of investment the average ratio of Japanese to foreign stock ownership stands at more than 60 percent Japanese, while there are cases of corporations formed in the United States with 100 percent Japanese capital.

The feature of the second form of investment is the establishment of "joint venture" companies. At first the Ryukyus, Taiwan, and India were the main areas for this form of investment, but recently the Latin American countries have risen in importance as a new field. By business classification the marine industry was the first to be developed in this way, and the number of cases is large, though the overall amount involved is relatively small. In contrast are the growing number of joint ventures recently launched in the textiles and mining fields, where the scale of operations is relatively big. As for the ratio of Japanese to foreign ownership, since the Southeast Asia nations generally require more than 50 percent to be in indigenous hands the average is about 40 percent Japanese or less. Because such restriction is rare in Latin America, the average there is much higher at about 80 percent.

3. INVESTMENT BY PRODUCING INDUSTRY

(As of end of September, 1956)

Industries	Acquisition of Stocks		Loan of Bond Issuances		Total	
	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000
Textiles	8	5,626	—	—	8	5,626
Forestry	2	1,633	1	130	3	1,763
Mining	6	1,058	8	7,362	14	8,420
Fisheries	9	426	—	—	9	426
Machinery	3	2,521	—	—	3	2,521
Others	13	985	3	334	16	1,319
Totals	41	12,248	12	7,826	53	20,074
(Non-Producing Industry)	(96)	(8,673)	—	—	—	—

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Playing important roles in this type of investment are, in the textiles field, Kureha Boseki K.K. (El Salvador), Toyo Boseki K.K. and Kanegafuchi Boseki K.K. (Brazil), and Nippon Keori (Argentina). In forestry, there is Alaska Pulp K.K. (United States), while in mining Mitsubishi Metal Mining Co. and Mitsui Metal Mining Co. are participating in joint ventures in Thailand, and Toyota Automatic Loom Company has an operation in Mexico.

The third form of investment is technological assistance in the field of manufacturing. Numerous arrangements are in effect in Taiwan, India, Ceylon,

2. INVESTMENT ABROAD BY COUNTRY & TYPE

(As of end of September, 1956)

Countries	Acquisition of Stocks		Technical Tie-ups		Loans & Bond Issuances		Acquisition of Property		Total
	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	No. of Cases	Value in \$1,000	
United States	59(58)	8,346(7,046)	4	2	156	—	—	—	65
Central & South Americas									
Mexico	6(3)	2,836(450)	2	2	395	—	—	—	10
Panama	1(1)	35(35)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
El Salvador	1	1,200	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brazil	15(8)	2,756(392)	2	—	—	—	—	—	17
Argentina	5(4)	2,404(171)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	—	1
Sub-total	28(16)	9,230(1,048)	5	2	395	1	62	—	36
Southeast Asia									
India	5	575	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Goa	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malay	1	114	1	1	3,162	—	—	—	3
Pakistan	3(3)	152(152)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ceylon	3	117	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Burma	2(1)	45(3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
Thailand	5(2)	869(66)	2	1	195	—	—	—	8
Indonesia	2(2)	174(174)	—	1	45	—	—	—	3
Philippines	—	—	1	5	3,740	—	—	—	6
Vietnam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hongkong	2	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Formosa	3	216	15	—	—	—	—	—	18
Ryukyus	10(1)	756(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Sub-total	36(9)	3,042(408)	49	8	7,276	—	—	—	95
Other Countries									
Canada	1(1)	10(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
England	2(2)	8(8)	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
France	—	—	—	—	—	1	94	—	1
West Germany	5(5)	79(79)	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Egypt	3(3)	23(23)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Iran	2(1)	161(28)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Australia	1(1)	23(23)	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sub-total	14(13)	172(171)	3	—	—	1	94	—	17
Total	137(96)	20,922(8,673)	61	12	7,826	2	156	—	212

Note: Parenthesized figures denote investments into the local corporations (actually branches of the investing companies).

Source: Ministry of Finance.

and Mexico; while in building and construction the operations in Burma and Vietnam are notable. In the marine industry there are technological arrangements with a large number of countries. (Cf. Table 4)

The fourth feature is investment in development projects by means of loans. The most notable examples of participation in development projects are seen in the Larap and Goa operations for iron ore mining, and at the Lapulapu and Toledo mines for copper ore. Lumber exploitation projects are being undertaken at Aras and Asan in the Philippines, and the bulk of these loans for development, repayable by product according to the so-called Goa formula, is concentrated in the Philippines.

4. TECHNICAL TIE-UPS BY INDUSTRY		
(As of end of September, 1956)		
	No. of Cases	Partner Countries
Textiles	6	Brazil (2), El Salvador (1), India (1), Ceylon (1), Formosa (1).
Mining.....	5	Goa (1), Thailand (1), Philippines (1), Malay (1), Hongkong (1).
Fisheries.....	6	Hongkong (2), India (1), Ceylon (1), Burma (1), Australia (1).
Machinery.....	10	Formosa (5), India (4), Mexico (1).
Construction.....	7	Burma (5), Thailand (1), Vietnam (1).
Electricity	6	India (3), Formosa (2), England (1).
Pharmaceuticals...	6	United States (3), Formosa (2), West Germany (1).
Others	15	India (8), Formosa (5), United States (1), Mexico (1).
Total.....	61	India (17), Formosa (15), Burma (6), United States (4), Hongkong (3), Mexico (2), Brazil (2), Ceylon (2), Thailand (2), Others (8).

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Japan's prewar overseas investments, concentrated in Manchuria, China Proper, Korea and Taiwan, were completely wiped out by the defeat. Consequently, another notable feature of the overseas investments of the present time is that a completely new start was made after the war. It goes without saying, herefore, that the overall amount is extremely small,

bearing no comparison with the foreign investments of such countries as the United States and the United Kingdom. Even the overseas private investments of West Germany (\$190 million at yearend 1955) are overwhelmingly bigger than Japan's.

One of the impediments to Japanese investments overseas is the fact that the nations in close geographical proximity, with the exception of Taiwan, have no special foreign capital induction laws guaranteeing repayment of principal and remittance of interest. Because of this situation, the venture capital which, under normal circumstances should flow into the countries of the Southeast Asia area, tends to be diverted to the more promising field of Latin America.

However, in so far as the recently expanded heavy and chemical industries of Japan must have access to steady and low cost sources of raw materials, the logical solution is to look to the nations of Southeast Asia for supply. In this connection further investment in these nearby countries will be necessary, while India, which is now undertaking its second 5-year plan, and other countries of Asia are eager to expedite their respective development programs. For industrial development electric power must be exploited, while build-up of transportation facilities will increase the requirements in machinery and equipment. Further, with the solution of the reparations issue, it is likely that the nations of Southeast Asia will come to depend more strongly on Japanese technology and experience, and there is the possibility that economic agreements will tend to place joint ventures and other forms of investment on a sounder footing. In the light of this reasoning, we feel that the Japanese Government should forthwith give priority to overseas investment in the Southeast Asia area.

Traffic Accidents

TRAFFIC accidents have been on a steady uptrend, the outcome of increasingly heavier traffic on the highways and city streets in consequence of the growth of population and economic activity in recent years. Although in 1955 the number of accidents appeared to have come to a standstill, there still was slight increase over the preceding year.

As is clear from Table 1, the total number of road accidents in 1955 came to 93,981 cases involving 6,379 fatalities and 72,390 other casualties. Consequently the average daily number of traffic accidents stood at 260, with 17 deaths and 200 injured persons. Comparing these figures with those of 1946, immediately after the Japanese surrender, the number of accidents has increased 8-fold, while casualties have also increased enormously.

Looking into the causes of these accidents, it is found that motor vehicles are responsible for about 80 percent of the total. When secondary causes of

1. ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS (1)				
Year	No. of Cases	No. of Dead	No. of Wounded	No. of Accidents Per Automobile
1935.....	66,415	3,549	49,323	37
1946.....	12,504	4,409	12,655	11
1950.....	33,212	4,202	25,450	9
1953.....	80,019	5,544	59,280	8
1954.....	93,869	6,374	72,390	7
1955.....	93,981	6,379	76,501	6

Source: National Police Agency.

accidents are counted, motor vehicles are accountable for as much as 93 percent of all road accidents. Further, more than half of the accidents caused by motor vehicles is due to trucks and other freight carriers (Cf. Table 2.). Next to motor vehicles, bicycle accidents come to a fairly high level.

In any event, it can be considered that the increase in road accidents is due mainly to the growth in number of motor vehicle accidents. Incidentally, the number of motor vehicles registered as of the end of December 1955 stood at 1,461,000, up by slightly more

2. ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS (2)

	Buses	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Light Trucks	Other Automotive Vehicles	Motor-Cycles	Bicycles
No. of Cases	2,515	20,419	39,786	10,516	986	6,251	5,636
No. of Dead	218	751	2,999	398	98	376	432
No. of Wounded	3,861	13,418	30,358	10,196	922	5,747	4,991
	Horses & Vehicles	Tram-cars	Trains	Pedestrians	Passengers	Total Including Others	
413	693	60	4,884	246	93,981		
86	85	36	631	56	6,377		
272	680	63	4,414	191	76,501		

Source: National Police Agency.

than 152,000 over the total of the same date in 1954. Since in this increase are not counted those vehicles subsequently exempted by law from registration and a portion of the vehicles operated by the National Self-Defense Forces, the real gain in motor-driven vehicles in 1955 was close on 220,000.

The 1,461,000 vehicle level is near 7 times the prewar peak which occurred in 1938, and is more than 13 times the level of 1946, immediately after World War I hostilities.

Consequently, although the number of accidents had been rising since the war, it was certainly not proportionate to the increase in vehicles. When the accident rate per 100 vehicles is looked into, the 1938 rate was 21 cases, while the 1946 rate was down to 11 (Cf. Table 1). The rate per 100 vehicles in 1955 stood at only 6 cases.

This decline in the number of accidents per vehicle notwithstanding, it cannot be denied that conditions in Japan are notably worse than in other countries. According to information made public by the

National Safety Council of the United States ("Nature of Traffic Accidents—1954"), the number of fatalities per 10,000 vehicles in 1951 were 70 for Japan, the third highest rate in the world; while the figures for the United States and the United Kingdom were respectively 7.2 and 11.6 persons.

What then are the main factors contributing to such high losses to the public? Statistics indicate that 74 per cent of all road accidents can be attributed to faulty operation of vehicles, and notable among driving faults are failure to observe speed limits, faulty passing, and failure to keep attention fixed on the road ahead. Another big cause of accidents, of course, is pedestrian carelessness in crossing thoroughfares. Unlicensed driving and the operation of unapproved vehicles, although not a direct cause of accidents, certainly contributes to the number of cases, judging from the high involvement of such violations (Cf. Table 3.).

3. ROAD ACCIDENTS BY CAUSES

	No. of Cases	Percentage
Drivers' Faults	70,015	74.5
Non-slow-down	12,095	13.0
Illegal Passing	9,074	9.7
Inattention	8,996	9.6
Illegal Turn	4,534	4.8
Drunk driving	5,681	6.0
Inexperience	4,885	5.2
Faulty Cars	4,126	4.4
Faulty Brakes	1,787	1.9
(Driving without Permission)	6,198	6.6
Pedestrians Faults	6,416	6.8
Jay-walking	3,178	3.4
Total Including Others	93,981	100.0

Source: National Police Agency.

By locale, although perhaps logical, 70 percent of all road accidents occur in congested city areas, mainly at intersections. In non-urban areas, accidents are most frequent at curves and corners.

Analysis of the fatalities indicates that 26 percent are children of less than 12 years of age, while the next biggest age group comprises those of more than 60, making up 14.2 percent of the total. When all casualties including death and injury are counted, the biggest proportion, at 25 percent of the total, comprises people in their twenties, followed by children of under twelve, at 20 percent. These percentages of course require further weighting because of the differences in population depending upon age group, and other factors; but they do indicate some correlation between physical and mental conditions and traffic hazards. By sex, the male fatalities came to 74 percent as against 26 percent female. As for the age of drivers involved in accidents, the 20 to 24 age group was responsible for 30 percent of the total. It is also established that the more the driving experience the less the propensity toward accidents. 25 percent of all the accidents were caused by drivers with less than a year of driving experience.

Since virtually all the road accidents cited above are due to human error or failure, it is obvious that if everyone took pains to understand the nature of accidents and exercised proper care, observing all regulations, it would be possible to bring about a drastic reduction of casualties and property damage.

A little reflection, however, suffices to show that the principal reason for Japan's high accident rate is the inadequacy of our roads and highways, and that something must be done promptly to rectify this shortcoming.

Now On Sale!

JAPAN COMPANY D I R E C T O R Y

(1957 Edition)

A thesaurus of the latest reports on the scales and activities of 300 selected industrial, business and trading companies and exchange banks in Japan.

Principal items include:

Date of establishment; Head office and branches in Japan and abroad; Factories; Directors; Authorized and issued capital shares; Major stockholders; Share price changes in past several years; Business results; Dividends; Details of specialized lines.

"Who's Who" as a handy supplement lists the names of 1,000 leaders in Japanese business, industry and finance.

Pp 250
182mm x 257mm

¥1,000
a copy

THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

Kaleidoscope

Corporate Results:—Corporate sales and earnings for the second half of fiscal 1955 (ended March, this year) registered fair increases, according to the Bank of Japan. The Bank's survey showed that the sales and earnings of 544 major business and industrial companies which closed the half-year term in March, this year were 13% and 18.6% larger than those for the preceding term. Earnings were particularly large with coal, iron-steel and other key industries while hemp spinning and silk reeling continued to remain depressed. Fertilizer and cement, whose advance was spectacular in the preceding few terms, apparently began to mark time. The same survey also disclosed that of 544 dividend-giving companies for the term under review, 38 increased dividends (23 in the preceding term), 33 revived dividends (10), 310 left dividends intact (282), 41 reduced dividends (62), five newly passed dividends (13) and 117 continued to pass dividends (138).

Rice Crop:—The third (final) forecast by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry made on November 5 placed the estimated rice crop for the current year at 69,803,500 koku as of October 15. This estimate was the lowest of the three forecasts made, the first placing the crop as of August 15 at 73,570,000 koku and the second estimating the crop as of September 15 at 70,990,000 koku.

Coal Mining:—Coal industry is in luck with larger earnings and fatter dividends. According to the Coal Miners Association, the coal production for the first half of fiscal 1956 (April to September) totalled 23,100,000 tons, up 1,000,000 tons over a year ago, and the demand amounted to 22,430,000 tons, up 2,160,000 tons. Rising production and sales, coupled with the hike of average prices, enabled coal mining firms to garner larger profits and to give 20% more dividends for the term.

Power Firms:—The nine regional electric power companies raised the total profit of ¥11,800 million during the first half of fiscal 1956, according to the Federation of Electric Power Companies. This is the largest profit ever obtained by power business since the postwar reorganization of the electric power industry and ¥5,500 million higher than the profit of ¥6,300 million for the like half in 1955. During the half-year term under review, the total revenue reached ¥134,286 million, including ¥41,822 million from electric lamp charges (up 7.3% over the preceding term) and ¥83,829 million from motive power supplies (up 18.9%). Total expenditure on the other hand amounted to ¥129,818 million, leaving the balance of ¥4,468 million as the net profit. Due to the economization of emergency fuel expenses to the amount of ¥7,335 million because of the favorable water flow, the final earnings swelled to ¥11,803 million, the Federation reported.

Shipping Firms Recovering:—On the strength of the international shipping boom, Japanese shipping companies have begun to show signs of gradual recovery after years of lethargy. According to the Ministry of Transportation, 48 major shipping companies garnered the total income of ¥146,400,000,000 in fiscal 1955, a gain of some ¥49,500,000,000 over the income in the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, the expenditure before depreciation amounted to ¥120,600,000,000, also marking a gain of ¥27,100,000,000 over a year ago. Thus, the total profit before amortization in fiscal 1955 reached ¥25,800,000,000, more than seven fold the like profit of ¥3,500,000,000 for fiscal 1954. Depreciation funds also jumped to ¥19,400,000,000 from ¥4,100,000,000 with the

profit after amortization well reaching ¥6,400,000,000 as compared with the deficit of ¥600,000,000 for fiscal 1954.

Instalment Sales:—Monthly instalment sales have become increasingly popularized in Japan. According to the Bank of Japan, instalment sales during Calendar 1955 totalled about ¥90,000,000,000, about 3.3% of retail sales proceeds while the outstanding balance at the close of the year stood at ¥22,500,000,000 (0.8%). In addition, credit sales of automobiles amounted to ¥100,000,000,000 with the year-end outstanding account at ¥42,000,000,000. Despite the latest gain, instalment sales in Japan are extremely small as compared with those in Europe or America principally due to the lower income level here. With the national living standard steadily on the hike, however, monthly instalment purchases of semidurable goods such as household electric appliances are bound to increase sharply in the near future, and instalment transactions are expected to become a major barometre of future business.

Shipbuilding Investment:—Equipment investments by shipbuilding companies have continued expanding to cope with the epochal boom in shipbuilding business. Last year, shipbuilders spent about ¥6,600,000,000 for boosting building capacities and another sum of ¥8,360,000,000 is expected to be spent for further boosting equipments this year, according to the estimate by the Ministry of Transportation. Last year, most equipment expansion plans were directed towards expanding stocks for super-tankers at major shipyards. This year, however, operations will be focussed on modernization of existing equipments for the more rational utilization of expanded shipbuilding capacities and replenishment and modernization of equipments at minor docks. About 60% of expansion or modernization funds will be raised out of own funds of shipbuilders this year, the Ministry revealed.

Thieves:—Thieves are rampant in Japan as elsewhere. According to the Metropolitan Police Board, there were 164,295 theft cases reported in the Tokyo metropolitan area during 1955 or the daily average of over 450 cases. Thieves were not particular in their choices, as they took away almost everything they could find including cash, securities, clothing and what not. The losses from theft in 1955 were roughly estimated at ¥2,088,450,000 or ¥245 per capita for Tokyo's 8,500,000 population. Metropolitan policemen appear to have been outwitted as far as the number of thieves nabbed was concerned as they caught 38,892 thieves in the year under review to settle a total of 93,295 cases with the remaining 43% still remaining unsettled.

Steel Boom:—The latest steel boom enabled the "Big 3" of all steel firms to register 10-20% gains in their sales and profits for the half-year term ended September. Yawata reported ¥58,700 million sales (against ¥48,300 million in preceding term), Fuji 45,800 million (¥40,600 million) and Nippon Kokan ¥40,000 million (¥34,100 million). Their profits also rose to ¥2,200 million (¥1,700 million), ¥2,000 million (¥1,600 million) and ¥1,700 million (¥1,300 million), respectively, while the profit rates stood at 3.7% (3.6%), 4.43% (4.01%) and 4.24% (3.86%). The sharp decrease of debts and the cut in production cost due to rationalization were chiefly responsible for the rising profit rates which also owed much to the hiking sales and the ¥3,000-4,000 hikes of prices of steel products from August. Resultantly, the price adjustment funds were increased and depreciation was sufficiently carried out during the term under review. Similar improvement in earnings was considered noted in the accounts of other minor steel firms.

Industry

Shipbuilding

THE worldwide shipping boom, assuming ever-brighter proportions since the fall of 1954, has ushered in an entirely new era of bigger and better business for Japan's shipbuilding industry. Flooded with an increasing amount of orders from overseas shipowners, first of all, local builders have firmly established themselves on the world market. As a result, their expanded production lines have been brought into full capacity operations through the conveyor system, and good hope is rising that they will be able to realize their cherished dream of business stability on a long-term basis. Moreover, to cope with the increasing construction of bigger craft, leading builders have bolstered their facilities so that they might get orders for supertankers, and some of them now are stepping up preparations even for building of so-called mammoth tankers exceeding 50,000 gross tons.

Export Contracts Brisker

Before the Second World War, the shipbuilding industry had made remarkable progress in Japan, dependent upon two local clients, namely domestic shipowners and the navy. With the termination of Pacific hostilities, however, naval needs suddenly shrank to nil, and serious attempts have since been made to cultivate new outlets abroad.

1. SHIP EXPORT CONTRACTS

Fiscal Year	No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage (1,000 GT)	Value (\$1,000,000)
1948.....	16	60	17
1949	13	40	9
1950.....	32	50	12
1951.....	233	230	71
1952.....	21	40	15
1953.....	12	170	40
1954.....	52	580	127
1955.....	150	2,230	540
1956 Apr.-Aug.	53	1,010	288

Source: *The Oriental Economist*.

But overseas purchase offer again got particularly brisk in the fall of 1954 when a new boom burst out on the world shipping market. This could be traced to the following circumstances: 1) because shipyards abroad were too busily occupied with their backlogs to get new business, building orders rushed to the Japanese interests who could offer comparatively earlier deliveries, and 2) local shipyards, operating at extremely curtailed capacity at that time, were ready to accept not too favorable terms, such as the low price and installment payments.

As of August 10, 1956, therefore, 24 leading shipyards held a total backlog of over 3,600,000 gross tons as listed in Table 2. It is roughly estimated that 1,590,000 gross tons will be completed in 1956 (fiscal), 1,620,000 gross tons in 1957, 750,000 gross tons in 1958, and 90,000 gross tons in 1959.

2. BACKLOG OF SHIPBUILDING ORDERS*

(In 1,000 gross tons)

	Domestic Ships	Export Ships	Total
Under construction	238	787	1,025
Construction not yet started...	399	2,178	2,577
Total.....	637	2,965	3,602

* As of August 10, 1956.

Source: The Ministry of Transportation.

The terms and conditions of ship export contracts are substantially improving for local builders as a seller's market is assuming worldwide proportions. Take for instance the export price of a large tanker exceeding 38,000 deadweight tons: in the October-December, 1954 period, contracts were signed at about \$120 per deadweight ton, even including the link rate of 15% (in those days ships were expected at less-than-cost prices, linked with imports of lucrative items, such as sugar, so that losses in ship trade might be covered by big profits from sugar imports), but the contract price gradually rose and reached \$190-210 in August and September, 1956. Not only that, some builders have succeeded in inserting an escalator clause in their contracts so that the possible increases of steel prices, wages and other costs may be written off. Moreover, payments are being made increasingly on a cash basis, instead of by installments.

Shipbuilding Capacity Expanded

Spurred by the unprecedented rush of orders from overseas clients, the industry has been enjoying for the first time such full capacity operations as experienced only in time of the Second World War. To digest the mounting backlog of unfilled orders, shipyards have all been expanding their scales, vying with one another.

Constructing up-to-date craft for the navy, as already mentioned, Japanese shipyards were fairly well equipped before the war. When the war was over, however, it was found that they were falling far behind the first-class yards in the Western countries in shipbuilding technique, particularly in such new processes as welding and block construction. But such technical backwardness has finally been overcome through active capital investments since 1950.

As good luck would have it, the new boom has started just at this juncture. Taking advantage of this opportunity, leading shipyards now are turning their efforts from technical renovation to capacity expansion. As shown in Table 3, the number of large building berths suitable for construction of over 20,000-gross-ton craft visibly increased to 20 in the summer of 1956 from 14 two years ago, while on the other hand numerical decreases were seen in smaller berths. In the case of bigger berths, which can build large craft of more than 30,000 gross tons (45,000 deadweight tons), the number doubled to 13

in the summer of 1956 from only 6 two years ago. The capacity expansion can also be witnessed in the improvement of attached facilities as, for instance, cranes. During the past two years, the number of cranes attached to building berths increased by 24

3. NUMBER OF BUILDING BERTHS BY CAPACITY

Biggest craft which can be built on berths under investigation	Summer 1954	Summer 1956
Over 20,000 GT.....	14	20
10,000-20,000 GT.....	31	28
5,000-10,000 GT.....	38	34
Less than 5,000 GT.....	17	12
Total	100	94

Note: This survey covers 25 major shipyards. The number of large-scale berths, which can build craft of over 30,000 GT (45,000 D/T), increased to 13 (in 9 plants) in the summer of 1956 from 6 (in 4 plants) in the summer of 1954.

Source: *The Oriental Economist*.

as listed in Table 4. Of this increase, bigger cranes, with carrying capacity of over 50 tons, accounted for more than one half. The installation of such cranes has greatly facilitated the assembling of bigger blocks subsequent to the introduction of superior welding technique, thereby boosting at a stroke the overall capacity of local shipyards.

In this way, Japan's shipbuilding industry has successfully expanded its capacity in the past few years, so it is well prepared to get overseas orders for super-tankers. At this rate, local builders will be the first in the world to start construction of so-called mammoth tankers.

According to a recent survey by the Ministry of Transportation, the overall capacity in fiscal 1957 of

24 shipyards will be 2,080,000 gross tons in terms of building berths, 2,390,000 gross tons in terms of main engine fabrication, 1,770,000 gross tons in terms of the labor force (9 hours a day per person), and 1,980,000 gross tons in terms of processing capacity for steel plates and sheets.

Material Shortage Feared

Even for the shipbuilding industry apparently enjoying a very favorable wind, business is nowise smooth sailing. First of all, rolled steel and other materials are getting shorter, and their prices have been rising sharply. Take for instance shipbuilding plates (12 mm×6 ft×30 ft): in the summer of 1954 the market price stood at ¥36,500-38,500 per metric ton, but it now stands at ¥54,500-57,000 after a series of gradual curve-ups spurred mainly by the higher material costs (which in turn resulted from the rising freight rates). Even at this price, minor yards can hardly secure smooth supply. Such material shortage, after all, constitutes the toughest bottleneck for local builders to execute their unfilled orders and to get new ones.

Another headache of no less importance is the lack of skilled labor and the trade union offensive for higher wages. Skilled workers are badly needed in welding and many other divisions of the industry. In great need are not only regular employees but also piece-wage earners and extras. The situation is such that a scramble for skilled labor has taken place among leading shipbuilders.

MITSUI

SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Shipbuilding & Repairing Mitsui "B & W" Diesel Engine Industrial & Chemical Machinery



Head Office: No. 1 2-c' ome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Tamano Works: No. 10, Tamano City Okayama Prefecture. Japan

A. NUMBER OF CRANES ATTACHED TO BUILDING BERTHS

Carrying Capacity (tons)	Summer 1954	Summer 1956	Gain
20.....	34	34	—
25.....	8	9	1
30.....	13	14	1
40.....	7	13	6
45.....	1	4	3
50.....	3	11	8
60.....	1	4	3
80.....	—	2	2
Total.....	67	91	24

Source: *The Oriental Economist*.

With the drive for the 1956 summer allowance as the turning point, labor campaigns for higher wages got more active than ever before. This fall partial strikes were declared at important plants, demanding a wage upping of 10% or so. Every fear exists that movements for the year-end allowance and for raise of the base wage in the spring of 1957 will be carried out with bolder tactics and on a bigger scale.

Features and activities of leading shipbuilding corporations are briefly described in the following. Figures in brackets after each title of the company denote authorized capital in terms of ¥1,000,000.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering (5,600)

This is the biggest shipbuilder in Japan. From the war's end to August, 1956, it built 20 tankers (267,166 gross tons), 73 freighters (370,576 gross tons) and 45 other craft (53,008 gross tons). Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized as well as this firm, all founded in January, 1950, are the three firms deconcentrated from the defunct Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

The company is operating three shipyards at Nagasaki (six building berths), Hiroshima (three berths) and Shimonoseki (two berths). Large tankers are constructed mostly at Nagasaki, freighters at Hiroshima, and medium-sized and small craft at Shimonoseki. With equipment capacity to build even 80,000-tonners, the Nagasaki Shipyard is the mecca of Japan's shipbuilding industry. Naturally the company is enjoying the best cream of the current boom: as of August 31, 1956, it held a backlog of 58 ships, totalling 943,106 gross tons of which 20 vessels for domestic orders accounted for 86,206 gross tons and 38 export boats for 856,900 gross tons. It will not accept new orders unless the date of delivery is set at 40 months henceforth for super-tankers and at 20 months for freighters.

In addition to shipbuilding, the company is fabricating not only marine engines (diesel engines, turbines, boilers, gas turbines, etc.) but also heavy machinery for land use (turbines, boilers, mining equipment, steel making machines, chemical plants, machine-tools, etc.). Its yearly capacity is rated at 576,000 HP for turbines (in technical cooperation with Escher Wyss) and at 100,000 HP for diesel engines (technically collaborating with Sulzer interests). Recently it has been marketing UEC, UET and MS engines of its own design.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized (5,600)

This is another Mitsubishi establishment succeed-

ing to the prewar Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. It is operating not only the Kobe Shipyard but also four machinery and rolling stock plants, all located in Central Japan.

Manufactured at the Kobe Shipyard are ships (including repairs), marine and land use machinery, turbines, boilers, bridge frames, etc. From the end of the Second World War to August, 1956, were built at this yard 4 tankers (36,109 gross tons), 35 freighters (239,389 gross tons) and 20 other craft (20,711 gross tons), or a total of 59 boats (296,209 gross tons). As of August 31, 1956, its stock orders include 4 craft (48,200 gross tons) for domestic ship-owners and 21 ships (293,850 gross tons), or a total of 351,050 gross tons. The longest delivery is scheduled 40 months henceforth for tankers and 35 months henceforth for freighters.

The company's engine making capacity is estimated at 240,000 HP a year for turbines and at 50,000 HP for diesel engines, respectively, in technical co-operation with Westinghouse (USA) and Sulzer Brothers Company (Switzerland).

The company is not so much a shipbuilder as a general machinery maker. Its vast variety of manufactures are classified into seven categories: i.e. shipbuilding, general machinery, prime movers, rolling stock, automobiles, farm machinery, and aircraft. Of its recent sales turnover, ships comprised not more than 28.2% and ship repairs only 4.5%, whereas other categories accounted for as much as 67.3%.

Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering (4,740)

Its history dating back to 1881 when a small iron-work was established in Osaka by an Englishman, this shipbuilding concern had been widely known abroad as OIW (Osaka Iron Works) until it was renamed Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering. Operating five plants at Innoshima (4 building berths and 5 docks), Sakurajima (5 berths and one dock), Mukojima (2 berths and 3 docks), Chikko (2 docks) and Kanagawa (one dock), the company now is the second largest shipbuilder, next only to Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering, and the biggest ship-repairer in Japan. Large craft, up to 60,000 deadweight tons, are built at Innoshima, 20,000-tonners at Sakurajima, and medium-sized boats, about 10,000 tons or so, at Mukojima, whereas the Chikuko Plant specializes in repair work and the Kanagawa Plant in wooden craft making. Postwar buildings up to August, 1956, added up to 153 ships, totalling 601,994 gross tons, of which 21 tankers comprised 265,230 gross tons, 52 freighters 292,180 gross tons and 80 other craft 44,584 gross tons.

Taking advantage of the current boom, the company has successfully collected large orders. As of August 31, 1956, its backlog summed up to 47 craft (781,047 gross tons), of which 25 (169,517 gross tons) were for local customers and 22 (611,530 gross tons) for overseas clients. So its five plants have been at 100% operation.

For engine fabrication, the company has got a

Shipbuildings and
Engineerings
Ship-Repairings

GOLDEN EAGLE

SHIN MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(MITSUBISHI HEAVY-INDUSTRIES, REORGANIZED, LIMITED)

Head Office:

No. 1, 7-chome, Wadamia-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe

Tokyo Office:

No. 14, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Kobe Shipyard & Engin Work:

3-chome, Wadasaki-cho, Hyogo-ku, Kobe



President : T. SAKURAI

Cable Address
BISHINIPPON TOKYO

SHIPBUILDING
SHIPREPAIRING
DIESEL ENGINES
YOKOHAMA C-E BOILERS
"MITSUBISHI FUSO" BUSES & TRUCKS
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT



MITSUBISHI NIPPON HEAVY-INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Head Office: 4, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Tel.: Tokyo (28) 2351

New York Office: Mitsubishi International Corporation

120 Broadway, New York 5 N.Y., U.S.A.

sub-license for B&W engines with its capacity rated at 130,000 HP a year. At the afore-mentioned date, it had unfilled orders for 27 engines with a total output of 168,630 HP.

Kawasaki Dockyard (4,500)

Established in 1896, this is one of the oldest shipbuilders in Japan. Vying with Mitsubishi, the Kawasaki Zaibatsu has been playing a very important role for development of Japan's heavy industries, particularly shipbuilding, steel making and aircraft. This firm, therefore, is in close connections with other Kawasaki establishments, such as Kawasaki Aircraft, Kawasaki Kisen and Kawasaki Steel. It was not until 1950 that the last named was made independent from this company, or the nucleus of the Kawasaki organization.

With seven building berths in operation, the company completed 13 tankers (190,307 gross tons), 28 freighters (143,745 gross tons) and 28 other craft (28,146 gross tons), or a grand total of 69 vessels (362,198 gross tons) from the war's termination through August, 1956. Having secured big orders since the onset of the current boom, it had in its order book 8 ships (61,880 gross tons) for local shipping interests and 14 vessels (302,500 gross tons) for foreign clients, or a total of 22 craft (364,380 gross tons) at the end of August, 1956. For its new orders, delivery will be scheduled over 30 months henceforth.

The company is also one of the best engine makers, with its annual capacity at 180,000 HP for turbines and 80,000 HP for diesel engines. As of August 31, 1956, it booked orders for 23 turbines (358,800 HP) and 24 diesel engines (106,780 HP). For diesel engine making, it is technically cooperating with M.A.N. Company in Germany.

Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries (3,000)

This is the third Mitsubishi company in this field. While the other two operate their plants far from the capital of Japan, it has one shipyard at Yokohama and three manufactories in and near Tokyo. Its manufactures again cover marine and land use engines, industrial machinery, motor vehicles, rolling stock, bridge frames, steel tubes and many others as well as ships and ship repairs.

At the Yokohama Shipyard there are three building berths, of which two can construct super-tankers, exceeding 48,000 gross tons. From the war's end to August, 1956, were built there 11 tankers (133,382 gross tons), 30 freighters (156,863 gross tons) and 75 other craft (25,689 gross tons), or a combined total of 116 vessels (315,934 gross tons). Its unfilled orders at the end of August, 1956, includes 4 ships (38,400 gross tons) for domestic customers and 16 boats (401,000 gross tons) for export purposes, or a total of 20 vessels (439,400 gross tons). So it won't accept new purchase offers unless the date of delivery is scheduled 40 months henceforth.

For marine diesel engine fabrication, the company

is cooperating with M.A.N. Company in West Germany and its capacity is rated at 140,000 HP a year. It has also signed a technical tieup contract with Combustion Engineering, Inc. of AMERICA.

Ishikawajima Heavy Industries (2,600)

Though its history dates back to the fifties of the 19th century, this company was formally established in 1889, and it has since been known as builders of engines and industrial machinery as well as surface craft. Of its recent sales turnover, ship buildings and repairs comprised 33.4% and 5.2%, respectively, or a total of 38.6%, while other manufactures accounted for a bigger portion of 61.4%. They are steam turbines, boilers, cranes, sluiceways, iron pipes, bridge frames, jet engines, various industrial machines, etc.

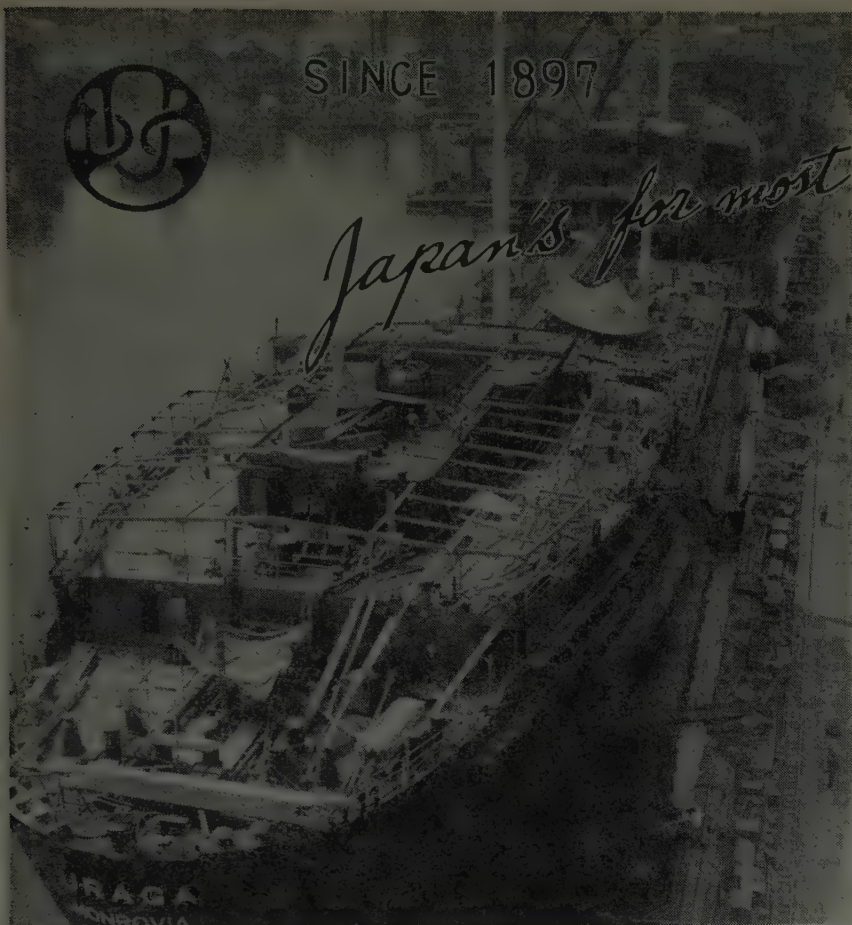
From the war's end through August, 1956, the company manufactured 101 vessels, totalling 127,309 gross tons. Of this total, 5 tankers took 6,566 gross tons, 21 freighters 108,672 gross tons, and other boats 12,071 gross tons. It now has five building berths, of which one has recently been enlarged for construction of 33,000-tonners, particularly large tankers. As of August 31, 1956, it held a backlog of 18 ships (145,700 gross tons), namely 6 boats (41,600 gross tons) for domestic shipping firms and 12 vessels (104,100 gross tons) for export purpose. Such being the circumstances, except those now under business talks, new orders won't be accepted unless delivery is scheduled 40 months henceforth.

The company is one of the best turbine makers in Japan. Its annual capacity is rated at 200,000 HP, while on the other hand it now has stock orders for 31 units (430,000 HP).

Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering (2,240)

The predecessor of this company was the Shipbuilding Dept. of the defunct Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, founded in November, 1922, which built craft exclusively for the Shipping Dept. of the same trading concern. It was in July, 1937, that the Shipbuilding Dept. was incorporated into an independent firm—Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. It is still one of the major Mitsui enterprises, retaining close connections with Mitsui Steamship Co. Herein lies its overwhelming position in this field.

Since its establishment, the company has been noted for its favorable location and superior equipment. This is because it was set up far later than other firms in this field on the basis of advanced technology and because Mitsui itself lavished efforts for development and expansion of this firm as the only hope in the heavy industry. From the end of the Second World War to August, 1956, it constructed 8 tankers (101,000 gross tons) and 36 freighters (207,000 gross tons). Including other craft, its output in the meantime amounted to 117 ships (324,000 gross tons). Taking advantage of the current boom, it got many big orders, so its backlog at the end of August, 1956, was as follows: 21 ships (290,000 gross tons), of which five were for local shipowners and



SINCE 1897

Japan's for most

Shipbuilder

*Shipbuilder & Repairing
Manufacturing of
Machines & Boilers
Steel Structures of
all kinds*

THE URAGA DOCK CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE :

Maruzen Bldg., 6, Tori 2-chome,
Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Cable Address :

"URAGADOCK TOKYO"



HARIMA

The Foremost Builder of Ships in Japan
Established in 1908

The Harima Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Head Office: 7, Yasu 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
Kobe Office: 64, Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
New York Office: 74, Trinity Place, New York 6, N.Y., U.S.A.
Main Works: 5792, Aioi, Aioi City, Hyogo Prefecture.

Cable Address: HARIZO TOKYO
Cable Address: HARIZO KOBE
Cable Address: AMEHARIZO NEW YORK
Cable Address: HARIMAZOSEN AIOI

16 for foreign clients. It is worth mentioning that export craft comprised nearly 90% of this backlog in terms of gross tonnage, and that it has particularly intimate connections with Maersk interests of Denmark among foreign shipping firms.

Boasting its technique for freighter building, the company has constructed far more freighters than other craft, but it now is pushing preparations for construction of super-tankers. It has five building berths (one of which remains idle), and Berth No. 2 is well able to build 50,000-tonners.

In the field of engine fabrication, the company is making B & W diesel engines in cooperation with Burmeister & Wain of Denmark. Its annual capacity is rated at about 150,000 HP, while on the other hand its unfilled orders total 78 units with 256,000 HP. It is in technical tieup also with such foreign interests as Meehanite Metal Corporation (USA), Escher Wyss (Switzerland) and Göterverken (Sweden).

Harima Shipbuilding & Engineering (2,000)

Not until 1929 was this company incorporated under the present title though it had been operating under control of the defunct Suzuki Shoten and Kobe Steel Works. From 1934 through the Second World War, it had engaged mainly in warcraft buildings and repairs like some other shipyards. With the termination of the war, it turned to civilian ships while on the other hand its shares were offered for the first time to general investors. It now ranks among the 10 big shipbuilders in Japan, accounting for nearly 10% of the total turnout.

Tanker building is in the line of this firm. From the war's end to August, 1956, it built 22 tankers (283,062 gross tons), or over 80% of its total output in terms of gross tonnage. In the meantime, it made 12 freighters (55,243 gross tons) and 30 other craft (10,197 gross tons), its grand total amounting to 64 boats (348,502 gross tons). Naturally it has secured a good deal of orders for tankers in the current boom. As of August 31, 1956, its stock orders include 5 domestic boats (56,200 gross tons) and 10 export ships (222,600 gross tons), or a total of 15 craft (278,800 gross tons). It won't accept new orders unless the date of delivery is set at 40 months henceforth. The company will concentrate efforts on super-tankers in the future. Of its four berths, two are well suitable for building of 40,000-tonners. One of them is now being expanded so that even 64,000-ton mammoth tankers may be made, and its enlargement work will be finished in March, 1958.

For engine manufacture, the company bought patent rights in 1949 for marine diesel engines and in 1953 for land use diesel engines from Sulzer Brothers (Switzerland). Thus, it has become one of the vertically integrated shipbuilders in Japan.

Uraga Dock (2,000)

Established in 1897, this company is one of the old-timers in this field though it now ranks among builders of medium standing. Before and during the Second World War, it constructed mainly naval craft,

especially destroyers. In addition to shipbuilding, it now is engaged in manufacture and repair of arms, boilers, internal combustion engines, etc. But ships newly built account for 66.8% of the total sales. Since the war's end it has completed 57 craft (191,628 gross tons), including 23 steel freighters (118,238 gross tons).

In 1950, the company signed a contract for diesel engine making with Sulzer Brothers. Its equipment capacity is rated at 150,000 HP a year for diesel engines and at 70,000 HP for turbines. At the end of August, 1956, it held unfilled orders for 8 steam turbines (94,860 HP), 16 diesel generators and for 75 main engines, with a total output of 450,000 HP.

At the Uraga Shipyard or the biggest plant under control of this company, there are 6 building berths, and 15,000-ton craft can well be constructed. As of August 31, 1956, the list of unfilled orders included 22 craft (199,750 gross tons), of which five were for domestic shipowners and 17 for foreign clients. For new orders, the date of delivery is scheduled at about 50 months. Building facilities will be enlarged by the middle of 1958 so that 30,000-ton tankers may be fabricated.

Sasebo Ship Industry (520)

Taking over shipbuilding facilities of the former Sasebo Naval Arsenal, this company was incorporated in 1946, but it was under various restrictions up to April, 1952, or the conclusion of the Peace Treaty. As the Sasebo Naval Arsenal was one of the best shipyards before the war, its equipment is excellent, and Dock No. 4 is well able to construct 80,000-ton craft.

At the time of the 1954 depression, the company was plunged into financial difficulties. Due to management's utmost reconstruction efforts plus the current boom, however, it has been recovering from the depth of recession. Though thus far engaged mainly in repairs and remodeling of Liberty type boats, it has been getting orders for freighters and freezers. As of August 31, 1956, its order book listed 6 craft, with 43,900 gross tons, of which five were for domestic clients and one was for export purpose. The date of delivery for new orders, even if accepted, will be 40 months.

Fujinagata Shipbuilding (650)

This company is probably the oldest shipbuilder in Japan, its initial establishment dating as far back as 1689. It made wooden craft for feudal lords under the Shogunate regime. After the Meiji Restoration, it gradually introduced Western technique and built a steel boat for the first time in 1900. Taking advantage of the First World War, it expanded its shipyards and started naval construction on a big scale in 1919. From that time through the Second World War, it launched 56 warcraft. It was incorporated in present form in 1923.

Turning to civilian craft with the end of the war, the Company constructed up to August, 1956, 2 tankers (1,303 gross tons), 12 freighters (55,567 gross tons) and 13 other boats (5,718 gross tons), or a total of 27 craft (62,588 gross tons). It now is one of the shipbuilders of medium standing, vying with Hako-date Dock.



Established 1896

SHIPBUILDERS
ENGINEERS
SHIP & ENGINE
REPAIRERS



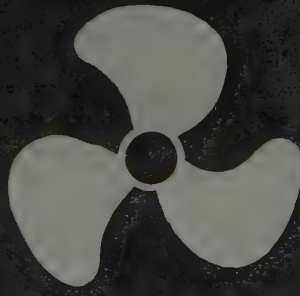
KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO., LTD.

HIGASHI KAWASAKI-CHO, KOBE TEL.: (5) 7531 CABLE: DOCKYARD KOBE
BRANCH: SHIBA-TAMURA-CHO, TOKYO TEL.: (59) 6101 CABLE: KAWASAKIDOCK TOKYO
OVERSEAS OFFICE: PEARL STREET, N.Y. U.S.A.

To serve you with The Best In Quality And Workmanship
STEEL SHIPS, CARGO & CONVEYING EQUIPMENT

Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.

President: Tosio Doko



Sales Office: 2, Tori-3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Cables Address: "SOIHI TOKYO"

Rightist Movements

By Hanji Kinoshita

ON November 12, a "mob" of some two hundred rightists gathered before the Soviet Fishery Mission at Azabu-Mamiana in Tokyo and destroyed the gate and other structures. This incident, after a considerable period of quiet, reminded the Japanese public of the existence of ultra-nationalist factions which were so much in evidence before the war. Although the action may have come as a surprise to the general public, informed quarters were not taken aback.

1.

Ever since the opening of negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for resumption of diplomatic relations, it had been expected by those in the know that the rightists would attempt some form of violent opposition to the rapprochement. As soon as it became clear that Messrs. Hatoyama and Kono had decided upon a visit to Moscow, the ultra-nationalists set in motion plans to prevent "by force" the departure of these Government leaders, and it was reported that terrorists from such groups as the Kikuhata Doshikai (Chrysanthemum Banner Brotherhood), the Junkoku Seinentai (National Martyrdom Youth Corps), the Dainippon Seisanto (Japan Production Party) and two or three others had made their way into Tokyo from the provinces, looking for a chance to strike. However, the general attitude tended to be that the police authorities were making mountains out of molehills. Also, although the representatives of the Dainippon Seisanto met several times with Agriculture Minister Kono, with demands concerning the negotiations with the Soviets, it was believed that this action was merely for publicity purposes.

The reason for public apathy toward the rightist movement, despite the Government policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union, an unequalled target for ultra-nationalist opposition, is that the rightists in postwar years have become dormant and restrained. Although there were some signs of revival after the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco, nothing could resuscitate the ultra-nationalism dealt a staggering blow by the defeat and Allied Occupation. For one thing, subsequent to the signing of the Treaty of San Francisco, the United States reversed itself to encourage rearmament and the revival of what to some "progressives" appeared to be anti-democratic influences, and in this way, as a by-product, the wind was taken out of ultra-nationalism. The rightists, particularly the "old" prowar nationalists, who had been forced to maintain a discreet silence during the Allied Occupation, began to show some signs of activity with the seeming reversal of Japan's political course. For instance,

former General Araki, a class-A war criminal made an appearance over the radio with some unintelligible rantings, while some small groups of rowdies, utilizing the rightist name, began to intimidate and pester innocent citizens. Because the situation began to appear intolerable, the police authorities, from the summer through autumn of 1954, began a round-up of strong-arm groups, mainly in Tokyo and other urban centers. According to official statistics, there occurred more than 10,000 arrests and the scale of this suppressive campaign was comparable to that of the big nationwide round-up of 1935 to extinguish the "national polity clarification" movement. Among those taken into custody by the arrests of 1954 were members of the Gokokudan (National Defense Group of Nissho Inoue) the Junkoku Seinentai of Shigetaka Toyoda, and other fairly well-known rightist organizations; and in consequence there was caused considerable public interest in what appeared to be a revival of the rightist movement (Cf. evening vernacular papers of November 10, 1955).

True, the revival of some 50 old nationalist organizations and the formation of some 40 new groups, with exaggerated estimates of membership and sympathizers, at somewhere around 100,000, presented a numerically awesome picture. However, in reality, the membership is so small as to be of little account, while the figure of 100,000 for sympathizers was arrived at on the basis of the 80,000 votes garnered by the rightist candidate Taku Mikami (former naval sub-lieutenant, involved in the May 15 Incident in 1932 running for the House of Councillors in 1953).

As an outcome of this election race and the unification moves of the right and left wing Socialists there came about a trend toward unification of rightist groups. As is well known, one of the features of prewar ultra-nationalism was multiplicity of small factions, each following the whims of their respective leaders. Through this conglomeration of groups centered around individuals ran a dividing line separating the idealistic rightists (Japanism) from the renovation elements (national socialism). Although various attempts were made in prewar days to correct this fragmentation of nationalist groups no success was achieved. After the war there was a recession of the antagonism between the idealists and the progressives, but this was replaced by the rivalry, though not quite so intense as before the war, between the old prewar groups and the new postwar organizations.

Because it was felt that such rifts, far from aiding the weakened rightist forces, tended to place them at a disadvantage, a new movement toward uni-

fication was initiated from about June 1953 mainly in the Kanto and Tokyo area. Participating were such old ultra-nationalist groups as Nissho Inoue's Ketsu-meidan (Blood Brotherhood Group), Yoshiaki Sagoya (the assassin of Premier Yuko Hamaguchi), and Ken'ichiro Honma and his Shizanjuku (Purple Mountain School). Also in evidence were the new postwar nationalist factions. This foregathering was called the Restoration Movement. Then, in September 1953, there was held in Osaka a unification meeting of rightist groups under the high-sounding name of Preparatory Meeting for the Formation of the All-Japan Council for the National Salvation Movement. In May 1954 the National Salvation People's General Federation formed for the avowed purpose of forming a nationalist political party called the National Salvation Renovation Party to counter the upsurge indicated by the leftist parties and groups.

2.

However, this attempt on the part of the rightist factions to undertake unification was marred from the start by disagreement between the conservative and progressive elements, the former favoring a nationwide, popular campaign, while the latter generally advocated the adoption of political party form. Moreover, on the eve of the formation of the "General Federation," such relatively powerful groups as the Gokokudan (Nissho Inoue and Yoshikai Sagoya), Dainippon Seisanto (Toshiji Kawakami and Zen'ichi Suzuki), and Daitojuku (Great East School—Masaji Kageyama) seceded from the movement. So the National Salvation movement, which at one time was thought might become the mainstream of ultra-nationalism, turned out to be a victim of malnutrition from its very birth. Because of lack of funds, its headquarters shifted from one place to another; and because there were some acts verging of terrorism and crime the remaining capable leaders were absorbed into other groups, such as the Gokokudan. In consequence, the status of the National Salvation General Federation among the rightist factions tended toward an insignificance in inverse ratio to its grandiose name.

Although not directly affiliated with the National Salvation General Federation but maintaining friendly contact are, besides the aforementioned Dainippon Seisanto, Junkoku Seinentai, Gokokudan, and Daitojuku, such groups as the Shizanjuku (Ken'ichiro Honma of Tsuchiura), Dainippon Sen'yukai (Greater Japan War Veterans Association—Masuzo Yoshida of Osaka, formerly connected with the old Black Dragon Society), Kokusuitaishuto (Nationalist Masses Party—Masakatsu Yoshimatsu of Osaka), Daiwato (Great Harmony Party—Keigi Tomatsu), and Sekkaboshidan (Anti-Bolsheviki Groups—Toshiji Kawakami of Kyoto).

An influential group not affiliated with the National Salvation General Federation is the Nippon Kenseikai (Japan Sound Youth Association—Ichiro Suetsugu). This organization is centered around repatriates from

overseas, and works for the welfare of these returnees. This group holds annual rallies for its members, and is recruiting new members among students and young people. This association has regional branches, and as of the present time it is about the only rightist group possessing what might be called an organization. The Nippon Kenseikai is also interested in Asian nationalism, and has sent delegates to such international gatherings as the Asian Students Conference.

It is not possible to ignore altogether the minor rightist groups affiliated with the All Japan Council of Patriotic Organizations, welded together by the Bokyo Shinbun (Anti-Communist News—Soken Fukuda). These groups participate in the semi-annual rallies held spring and autumn by the Bokyo Shinbun company (All-Japan Patriotic Organizations Banquets), and among them are: Dainippon Aikokuto (Japan Patriotic Party—Bin Akao), Kokuminto (Nationalist Party—Toshiaki Hata), Nippon Doshikai (Japan Brotherhood—Rikichi Yamada of Okayama), Kikuhata Doshikai (Chrysanthemum Banner Brotherhood—Seishi Fukushima of Kumamoto), Kyukoku Risshoto (National Salvation Righteousness Party—Fukushi Tsukagoshi of Takasaki), Hankyo Rengokai (Anti-Communist Federation—Yasusaburo Iijima of Hokkaido), and Saitama-Ken Bokyo Aikoku Renmei (Saitama-Ken Anti-Communist Patriotic League). Such groups as the Junkoku Seinentai, Dainippon Seisanto, and Daitojuku, already mentioned, are also in friendly contact with this council.

These groups, from time to time, use the Shinbashi outdoor stage to hold anti-communist rallies, display posters and distribute handbills. The anti-Soviet demonstration staged recently was advocated from some while back by these groups, while a trial is still under way in connection with a previous incident involving intrusion into Soviet mission grounds.

The Toa Renmei (East Asia League—former lieutenant general Kanji Ishiwara) which stood out among the rightist groups of prewar days continues to feature activities that call for attention. Its component groups include the Kyowato (Harmonious Effort Party—Kunitaro Takeda of Yamagata), the new Toa Renmei Doshikai (East Asia League Brotherhood—Kei Wada), Kokutai Gakukai (National Polity Research Group—Kishio Satomi), Rikken Yoseikai (Constitutional Righteousness Cultivation Association—Hyoichi Maniwa), and Jiei Domei (Self-Defense Alliance—Masanobu Tsuji). Notable is the movement undertaken by the Kyowato which on the Nishiyama farm at Tsuroka in Yamagata-Ken operates a form of collective farm, the members of which oppose both war and rearmament. Because of this opposition to war it broke with the Toa Renmei Doshikai. About two years ago the two factions had reportedly succeeded in patching up their differences, but before unification could be achieved the Toa Renmei Doshikai lost its vigor, and at present it is all but dissolved. The Kyowato also has come up against difficulties,

and with its party organ often missing issues it appears that it is having a hard time continuing with its activities.

3.

With progress seen in Japan's rearmament, there occurred an upsurge in the activities of former professional military men. After the restoration of independence to Japan the former army officers founded the Kaikokai (Hitoshi Imamura) while the navy men organized the Suikokai (Katsunoshin Yamanashi). Both these organizations are for promotion of mutual aid and social amity among its members and have been endeavoring to avoid politics. One of the reasons for this shunning of politics is that the political thinking of the membership of both organizations is extremely varied, with the younger men strongly tended toward democratic views, while the older age groups favor conservatism. When from among the former professional military personnel former army colonel Masanobu Tsuji became the first to win a seat in the House of Representatives, there was started a move for the nomination of Diet candidates from the Kaikokai. This current has continued to appear each time an election takes place, but opposition to such action was also strong. (Cf. the July 15, 1953 number of the "Kaiko" issued by the Kaikokai.) Subsequently, former admiral Nomura was elected to the House of Councillors, while former general Kazunari Ugaki (now deceased) and former major general Shuitsu Matsumura were also elected to the upper house, and there was an upsurge of political aspirations among former militarists.

As political groups of former professional military men may be cited the association formed by Masuzo Yoshida (a civilian), president of the old Nippon Seisanto, with former army and navy officers of general or flag grade, and the Minbo (Civil Defense—Tameyuki Kizaki and Kichisaburo Nomura), a federation of civilian groups interested in military affairs formed for promoting Japanese rearmament. Although there were no political groups comprising former militarists proper, there began to be perceptible definite moves toward organization of ex-servicemen based on the defunct veterans association (Zaigogunjinkai). Although prior to this development there had been attempts to form political groups by the revival of the Tokyo Veterans Association (former army general Yasuji Okamura) and some regional veterans groups, the first concrete step in this direction was the formation in May 1954 in Tokyo of the Osei (Cherry and Star) Club (the cherry symbolizes the navy, the star the army). Then with the Tokyo Veterans Association and the Osei Club as the principals there was created in November 1954 a preparatory organization for the Japan Osei Club. This movement developed further, and in June 1955 there was held an inaugural gathering to launch the Federation of War Veterans Associations (Sen'yu Dantai Rengokai—

Sen'yuren). As president of this federation was elected Kenkichi Ueda (former general), while Yasuji Okamura (former general) became the vice-president and chairman of the board of directors. This federation has as its purpose "reconstruction and defense of the fatherland" as its "highest mission" and claims a membership of 850,000. Noteworthy is the fact that in anticipation of a plebiscite for constitutional revision to permit national rearmament this federation attempts to influence women and the young. Also, it adopted a resolution to "spearhead rescue work, action for restriction of damage, and measures for preservation of peace and order in the event of disasters or war and disturbances." This goes to show that despite its denial of political aspirations this huge organization is fully conscious of its political aims and its counter-revolutionary mission. In this respect it differs notably from other nationalist or rightist groups. (Cf. "Kaiko" December 15, 1954 and July 15, 1955)

4.

Turning next to the intellectuals and the students, it can be said in general that these segments of Japanese society tend toward rejection of rightist thought, which perhaps is natural. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that rightist movements in this area are non-existent. Immediately after the termination of the Allied Occupation there were formed such bodies as the Shin Nippon Gakusei Domei (New Japan Students Union) in Osaka (affiliated with Minbo), the Sokoku Boei Gakuseitai (Students Corps for the Defense of the Fatherland) at the Kinki University, while in Tokyo there was formed an uncultured group called the "Federation of Cultured Individuals for the Build-up of a Self-Defense Force" (Juitsu Kitaoka). These groups did not show much action, but there was some connection with these and the Gakusei Kokubo Kyokai (Students National Defense Association) which was forged by Kazuyuki Yokoyama of the Aoyama Gakuin University out of students from fifteen universities including Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo University, Waseda, Keio, and Ochanomizu. Because of the overwhelming pressure exerted upon this association by the leftist movement among students, it soon went out of existence. But subsequently there was organized within the Junkoku Seinentai a group called the Junseikai (Pure Righteous Club), while within the Gokokudan there appeared a Kobubo Seinentai (National Defense Youth Corps). Both these groups aim to win over students into their ranks. In April this year there was formed, with the objective of organizing all rightist students the Nippon Gakusei Renmei (Federation of Japanese Students—Takahisa Yamaguchi of Kokugakuin University and Masatoshi Kobayashi of the Nihon University). The nature of this group can be readily perceived from the pilgrimage made to the Sengakuji (resting place of the 47 ronin) immediately after the formation ceremony. Late in May this year there was formed by a group of

anti-communist scholars and "thinkers" a federation of rightist scholars called the Jiyu Bunkyojin Renmei (Federation of Free Literary and Educational Persons) (Michitsugu Sato, formerly of the Kyushu University, and Masakazu Ito). This group was first called Nippon Bunkyojin Renmei. With the start of the talks between the U.S.S.R. and Japan this federation came out in flat opposition to any rapprochement, and a statement was issued in the name of eight professors (the so-called eight doctors—Tetsuzo Watanabe, Kosaku Tamura, Tadao Tanabe, Juitsu Kitaoka, Minosuke Momo, Shigeru Noma, Masakazu Ito, Tokujiro Shibata). This protest, however, was ignored by the general public.

5.

As has been outlined above, the rightist movement in postwar Japan has tended toward stagnation, and the little activity that has been aroused amounts to nothing more than a mechanical reaction to the upsurge of the leftist movement. Consequently, the rightists are hard put even to assume organized form. The rural youths, who in prewar times provided the support for the rightist movement, have received the baptism of democratic ideas, and with the development of political consciousness there remains little or no desire to dance to the rightist tune. Moreover the rightists without exception keep repeating motheaten slogans and phrases such as "protection of the national polity" and "spirit of martyrdom for the national cause," with no apparent progress from since before the war. Whereas the leftists—notably the communists—make much of "patriotism" and a "new nationalism," the rightists merely show perplexity, being unable to formulate positive constructive policies. Also, whereas on the international scene there have been demonstrations of such resurgent nationalism as the Afro-Asian nationalism proclaimed at the Bandung Conference, the Japanese nationalists appear to be unaware of its historic meaning and lack the sense to comprehend events in a dynamic manner. Despite the overevaluation made of the ultra-nationalists of Japan by all foreigners, including GHQ, SCAP, it has turned out that the rightist elements are but isolated islets in the sea of the Japanese public.

The deathblow to the barely breathing rightist movement in Japan was dealt by the round-up of "gangsters" of 1945. The postwar rightists, no longer supported financially and otherwise by the military, had had to make the greatest effort to keep alive; and it was for this reason that they were forced to resort to gangsterism and intimidation of innocent people. The true nature of the ultra-nationalists, as exposed by the police round-up, caused great indignation among the general public. The most influential of the rightist organizations, the Gokokudan, had all its leaders taken into custody about January this year and became virtually non-existent; while Nissho Inoue, famed for his Ketsumeidan (Blood Brother-

hood) whose members vowed each to kill at least one "enemy," felt compelled to separate himself from group. In the spring of 1956 there was a shooting fray between gangs in the Asakusa district of Tokyo, and in this was killed Teruo Takahashi, the behind-the-scenes leader of the Junkoku Seinentai. These events made even the ethically blind rightists reflect upon their own thinking and actions, and in May 1955 the Kyukoku Sorenkai (National Salvation General Federation) held a national convention to part with right wing terrorist groups "feared and scorned by the public." It also refused Gokokudan request to rejoin the Federation. In summer, 1955, Tatsuo Tsukui, known as a rightist theoretician, went on an inspection trip to Communist China. He reported on his trip, describing the progress in China in glowing terms, and urging Japanese nationalists to reconsider their ways. But he was ferociously attacked by his fellow-rightists as a renegade.

In March 1956 the Gokokudan, known as the most terroristic of all ultra-nationalist groups, and thought to have broken up, suddenly made public a draft of its new platform, much to the surprise of all rightist forces. One of the Gokokudan had once thoroughly angered the prewar ultra-nationalists by proclaiming, immediately after the surrender, in the organ of the Dokuritsu Jiyu Renmei (Independent Free Federation), that a parting of the ways would have to be made with the "old" rightist movement. But the truth was that the oldest of the old rightists headed the Gokokudan itself. Now, with another turn to the left, the protests of the rightists were again heaped on the Gokokudan, which condones the agreement with the U.S.S.R., opposes unqualified pro-Americanism, and cites the Okinawa problem in dealing with the territorial issue.

The visit to Communist China of former lieutenant general Saburo Endo, and his aiding other former militarists to see China for themselves caused quite a sensation among rightist ranks. However, these new moves can be considered to be the death-throes of the "old" rightist movement.

The nationalists of Japan are big and vociferous in their gestures and rantings, but in actual strength they are of little or no account. Nevertheless, when it comes to the question of whether or not they are harmless within Japanese society they call for second thought. For instance, the violence they instigated at the Soviet mission cannot be condoned, and it cannot be said with any certainty that similar convulsive and explosive acts will not occur in the future. Further, should developments be that, as has happened with the unification of the conservative factions, there is further retrogression, with revision of the Constitution, with a return to power of the monarchy, and with more flagrant build-up of national defense, there is no telling that the ultra-nationalists may regain their prewar strength. This would indeed be an unfortunate turn of events for both Japan and the peace of the world. Bad seed should not be allowed to sprout.

(The writer is a doctor of laws, professor in charge of political science at the Tokyo University of Education)

*Glimpses of Japanese Culture***Cultural Practices in Farming**

By Shigeo Hosono, Dr. Agr.

Food production in Japan has made phenomenal strides since the prewar period despite the severe problems faced by the farm community in the early postwar years. Nearly all fields of agricultural production have rapidly advanced with the aid of modern scientific methods which have brought both improved food products and larger quantities of them to Japanese consumers.

The index for rice production in 1955, the record bumper year, as against the 1934-36 average is 130, which exactly equals the rate of population growth. Food and feed imports rose to 6 million metric tons from 5 million m.t., previously raising total food supplies by only 10%. However, the Japanese today are as well-fed as in prewar days. The upland farmers who hardly ate rice before the war, now eat as much rice as the city-dwellers. The statistics show that the rice intake per capita declined by 20%. About a million tons of rice are sold in addition to the amount calculated by the Government. The unrealistic figures are probably the result of tax evasion by farmers which has led to distortions in the food situation reported. True, rice consumption of city dwellers has decreased, but it has been replaced by more wheat, milk, meat, eggs, fruits, oils, etc., and eating habits have significantly changed.

Chemical Fertilizers

The Livestock provide only about two percent of total food consumed, heavy inclination towards grain crops have concentrated technological progress in the intensive cultivation of limited land for better yields. Pasture land is scarce, and feeds must be imported in order to gain the maximum yield from cultivated land. Thus, an important element is the development of chemical fertilizers. Before the war, soybeans and soybean cakes were imported from Manchuria. The soybean cakes were used not as livestock feed but as fertilizers for rice and other crops, and were gradually replaced by ammonium sulphate towards 1930. By 1935 the use of nitrogen fertilizer had increased 60% compared with the 1934-36 average. Also phosphatic and potash fertilizers were widely adopted. The total plant foods increased by 43% from 710,000 tons to 1,019,000 tons.

Japan now ranks third after the Netherlands and Belgium in the consumption of chemical fertilizers.

I. FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION PER HECTARE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (IN KILOGRAMS)

	1938			1954		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Netherlands	92.1	102.1	115.7	173.6	101.9	147.9
Belgium	47.7	76.7	46.6	90.1	84.4	132.9
Japan	71.3	48.1	19.9	93.6	44.7	68.5
Germany ¹⁾	28.1	29.6	46.4	52.1	53.7	98.3
France	9.8	13.4	13.7	16.4	31.4	24.8
United Kingdom	16.7	47.3	20.9	33.2	46.4	34.1
Italy	8.4	17.1	1.2	15.2	26.6	2.6
United States	2.4	4.8	2.5	9.2	10.6	8.5
Canada	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.0
World ²⁾	2.5	3.4	2.4	5.7	6.6	5.6

Source: FAO.

Notes: 1) 1954, Western Germany 2) Exclusive of U.S.S.R. and China.

Of all fertilizers used, including farmyard manures and night soils, the ratio of N:P₂O₅:K₂O is 2:1:1, and nitrogen fertilizers are most prominent. The expenditure for chemical

fertilizers occupies one-third of total farm expenses. About half of the chemical fertilizers is used for rice paddy-fields, and the rice yield is now doubled that in the early years of Meiji (around 1870), as a result of the liberal use of fertilizers and improved breeding.

Insect and Disease Control

When more fertilizer is used, the result is a better crop of grains. The number of culms on the other hand increases in a higher proportion than the grains and the culms become weak and more susceptible to disease. The postwar practice of applying fertilizer in increased quantities therefore must be supplemented with larger doses of insecticides and pesticides. In 1936, 3,300 tons of copper sulphate pesticides were used; this rose to 11,600 tons by 1955. Mercury powder consumption rose from 40 tons in 1939 to 13,000 tons in 1955, and 8,000 tons of BHC, a postwar innovation, was also used that year. Before the war, the sole method to cope with stemborers was to transplant either earlier or later than the time when the activity of stemborers reached its peak. Today, the application of parathion almost completely protects rice from stemborers. Japan now is the greatest consumer of mercury powder and parathion.

The farmer's expenditure for fertilizers in 1954 was 30% above the 1934-36 average, while insecticides and pesticides use was 5.4-fold greater. The enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1951, which made the use of insecticides compulsory for specified insects and pests and provided a Government subsidy for half the cost, has greatly helped to minimize insects and pest damage. In 1953, when abnormal climatic conditions accompanied by various insect and pest damages prevailed, an area of 1,884,000 chobu (1 chobu=2.450 acres) was spread with chemicals for rice blast (pyricularia disease) and 365,000 chobu were treated with insecticides for stemborers. In this way, losses that would have reached 16,000,000 koku (1 koku=5.1 U.S. bushels) were reduced to 6,600,000 koku. It cost the Government ¥2,800 million but the savings in crops amounted to ¥90,000 million.

Crop Improvement Work

The breeding of plants and livestock in Japan has the longest history in experimental studies. But in the prewar years little was achieved in the field of crossing to improve strains. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the late 1920s began systematic breeding in experiment stations set up to suit various local conditions. In 1922 at the Tohoku Farming Experiment Station, Dr. Terao bred Rikuu 132, the rice which matures earlier, yields more, and has a better quality. It soon spread beyond the boundary of Iwate and Akita Prefectures which were then considered suitable for its cultivation and in 1939 occupied 191,000 chobu, 42% of paddy fields in the Tohoku District. The success of this experiment has raised the prestige of the experiment stations. Later varieties such as Norin 1, 10, 16, 17, 21, and 49 have since replaced Rikuu 132. By 1951, the area of cultivation of Rikuu 132 had declined to 55,000 chobu, less than one-third of the previous figure. The Norin breeds on the other hand occupied 147,000 chobu. This is one of the most startling improvements in Japan. The Norin breeds

have stronger responsiveness to commercial fertilizer, have increased the yield per acre and have stabilized the quality of rice.

The crop failure in 1934 reduced the average yield by 40 percent, but breeding minimized the loss in 1953 which had similar climatic conditions. Table 2 shows the estimated percentage of area under cultivation with the improved strains. The spread of newly-bred strains in barley, naked barley, and potatoes is still limited because they have only a short history and there are some technical difficulties involved.

After the war, the Agriculture Ministry's Experiment Station in Nagano Prefecture successfully produced a hybrid corn under a method which was first successful in the United States. The corn yield per acre in Nagano Pref., which was 94% of the national in the prewar years, rose during 1950-54 to 156%. During the same period the corn cultivation area in Nagano Pref. increased about 7-fold. Cultivation of a hybrid corn has not yet been achieved in Hokkaido where half of Japan's corn fields are located. Its successful cultivation would solve the difficulties in Hokkaido's feedstuff problem.

2. ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION WITH IMPROVED STRAINS BRED BY THE EXPERIMENT STATION, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, 1939 AND 1951

Crop	1939 %	1951 %
Paddy rice	9.2	35.8
Wheat	7.2	56.6
Barley	—	0.2
Naked barley	—	0.4
Sweet potatoes	14.1 ^a	75.1 ^a
Irish potatoes	—	2.2
Rapeseeds	9.5	56.9 ^b

a: include improved strains bred by selection.

b: 1953.

Mechanization

The average area under cultivation per farm-household is only 2 acres in Japan. If Hokkaido, the largest in this respect, is taken alone, it still is only 8 acres. This tiny scale of farm seems to offer only limited scope for mechanization. Since around 1920, electric and kerosene motors have been introduced. They were first employed for pumping the water to paddy-fields, but also used later for threshing and hulling rice. In 1935 only 5% of all farm-households possessed either, but the proportion rose to 22% in 1947 and to 40% in 1955, as compared with about 40% of Farm-households which possessed draft animals throughout the period. The greater part of rice is cultivated with the help of horses or cows and threshed and hulled mechanically, while the crops are reaped with sickles.

Mechanization has also reached plowing. Baby tractors now plow about 10% of the land under cultivation, and some are used in areas where it is difficult to keep draft animals. Some are equipped with air-cooled engines, but most have water-cooled, removable kerosene engines of 3 to 8 h.p. which can also be used for pumping water or threshing and hulling.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, two-thirds of the agricultural machines and tools owned by the farmer are power machines. Mechanization is needed in Japan because of the multiple crop system. Power machines relieve the farmer during the busy time reaping the one crop and sowing the other in the same field. The rapid postwar mechanization was also closely linked with the increased purchasing power among farmers resulting from high crop prices and the Land Reform.

Many farming machines and tools are privately owned, but new machines are sometimes shared in a community or operated by contract. About 25% of baby tractors are

operated on the community ownership basis, power sprayers 17%, and power dusters 80%.

The Livestock Industry

Milch cows which numbered 130,000 in the prewar period have increased to 500,000 in 1956. The per capita intake of milk and milk product, during a year has increased from 3 sho to 8 sho (inclusive of imported milk). Cow raising farms have greatly increased, and artificial insemination has risen to 90% since the war. This exceeds 60% in Britain and Denmark and 30% in the United States. Since the war, the dependence on imported feed for milch cows and hogs has declined. There are now, besides many processed farm products, "soluble fish" (fermented entrails of cuttlefish), vitamine feeds, and green corn and rye. Pasture land has also expanded though to a limited degree.

The Sericulture

The overseas demand for silk yarn has declined so much that the cocoon production is now only one third of the prewar level. But the cocoon production per acre of mulberry fields increased 5%, and the silk yarn production per pound of cocoon rose 11%. This improvement is largely due to the hybrid silk worms. The land for mulberry cultivation has been cut to less than one third of the prewar level, largely by removing mulberry trees in every other row and replacing them with vegetables, grains, feeds, etc. This method improved the quality of the mulberry leaves because of increased sunshine, and reduced the loss of silk worms resulting from bad leaves.

Silk worms go through four sleeping periods before becoming cocoons. Today, during the period between the hatching and the completion of the second sleep 60-70% of larvae are raised in rooms where the temperature is electrically controlled. This method has shortened the period required for raising silk cocoons from 25-30 days to about 10 days.

The Policy to Improve Farming Practices

The growing demand for food in Japan has made it necessary to reduce the raw material production in agriculture and increased direct food production. Japan's agricultural policy encourages this trend. For instance, the insurance for rice cultivation guarantees about ¥10,000 per tan even when rice is harvested, which amounts to the income of wheat or soybeans per tan. The government outlay for the farm experimentation system (mainly for increasing rice production) and some extension activities amounts to about ¥3,000 million. About the same amount of money is spent from local government budgets. Moreover, 80% of the Agriculture Ministry's Budget can be considered subsidies for agricultural products and farmers, probably more than the amount the farmers pay for tax. For example, authorized work on land improvement is subsidized to the extent of 75-80% by the Government. Farmers of other Asian countries would think that Japanese farmers are highly protected.

It is difficult to compare the price level of farm produce with other commodities. The food control expense amounts to a considerable part of rice distribution cost, but the gap between the farm price and the consumer price of rice has been narrowed. Compared with the prewar level, farm produce is still expensive. The Land Reform has granted the profits from farm operation to the producer and agricultural policies have furthered this trend.

(The writer is Chief, Section of Foreign Agriculture, National Research Institute of Agriculture).

Commodity Market

Cotton Goods:—The cotton goods market continued firm into October with fractional but steady gains marking major items. The cotton yarn production in September remained high at 228,000 bales, but the prices were stiff due to brisk exports. Comparative quiet at the market was broken towards the end of October following the outbreak of the Middle East crisis as cotton yarn quotations started to spurt in unison. The market began to calm after the announcement of a truce accepted by the British and French forces, but the firm undertone continued to remain intact as the final settlement over the Suez crisis appeared to be procrastinated. Particularly strong were finer yarns over 60s as the arrivals of Egyptian cotton, essential for the manufacture of finer items were not likely in these few months. The increasing difficulty considered to mark the shipments of cotton goods from Western Europe to Southeast Asian markets due to the Middle East situation offered another stimulant to the active rise of speculative transactions. Cotton quarters attach little importance to the similar difficulty due to mark Japanese cotton goods exports to Western Europe, as they would usually account for only about 10% of the total trade. During the period from October 29 to November 15, cotton yarn quotations (spot) rose from ¥78,000 to ¥80,500 per bale for 20s singles, ¥86,000 to ¥88,000 for 40s singles and from ¥94,250 to ¥99,000 for 40s singles.

Rayon Filament Yarn:—After an extraordinary boom which predominated in the few months up to September, rayon filament yarn witnessed a reactionary lethargy in October. The market continued extremely bullish from June to September with the spot quotation rising to the ¥290 mark per lb. while yarn supply went extremely short of demand. The acute shortage even led the Ministry of International Trade & Industry to consider the advisability of importing Italian yarns. Since the start of October, however, inventories of rayon filament fabrics began to increase and the yarn price sagged to as low as ¥215 per lb. The lethargy, however, was short-lived, as the outbreak of the Middle East crisis served to spur the market and the yarn price rebounded to ¥250 as of November 2. Despite fractional dips which followed, the price undertone continued firm throughout November. Increasing unrest in the Middle East certainly has given a valuable prop to Japanese rayon filament yarns. With the Suez Canal blockaded, Italy, the most formidable rival of Japan in rayon business, has been subjected to a new handicap of higher freight since its major customers are India, Communist China, Formosa and Korea to the corresponding benefit to Japanese rayon yarns. Inquiries from abroad for Japanese rayon filament yarns have already increased markedly since the start of November. Spurred by new developments, leading rayon manufacturers have redoubled efforts towards equipment expansion. Tamashima Rayon has already started its new mill with the daily capacity of 20 tons and Toyo Rayon and Asahi Kasei are operating at full capacity. Spun rayon yarns moved in the same manner as filament rayon counterparts, although staples tended downward due to a sharp gain in production with a dive to less than the ¥100 mark per lb. for some items.

Meanwhile, the Chemical Fibres Manufacturers Association on November 20 published a report commenting on the prospects in the last three months of 1956. According to

its estimate, exports of rayon filament yarns will make good gains to Communist China, Hong Kong and Formosa in the October-December period while spun rayon fabrics will also make fair headway.

On the domestic market, the Association reports, no bearish factors are in prospect for rayon filament yarn and rayon filament fabric inventories are not likely to increase at the rate as generally feared in circles concerned.

Woollen Yarn:—Woollen yarn, already on the hike from the July-August low (when the quotation dived below the ¥1,000 mark per lb.) from September through October, quickened the rising tempo after the outbreak of the Suez crisis. With domestic demand firm, exports fair, wool imports short and the world wool market not particularly weak, woollen yarn manufacturers here may expect higher prices in the absence of particular dampers. The wool quotation, which stood still after rising to 117.7 pence, has soared to over 130 pence after the outbreak of the Suez crisis. With purchases by Western European countries expected to continue active and Japanese woollen merchants ready to make bulky purchases around the X-mas season, wool quotations are certain to remain stiff. The Government has reserved a foreign exchange allocation enough to import 920,000 bales for the current fiscal year, but the monthly wool consumption has soared to about 100,000 bales recently. Thus the domestic supply has grown increasingly acute with current transactions carrying more than 40% premiums. Effects of the two major deterrents (larger wool production and restrictions on exports of woollen goods to the U.S.) have completely disappeared in the predominance of latest developments, although the controversial issue of a new excise on wool has offered a discouragement to woollen mills.

Raw Silk:—The raw silk market has been comparatively firm on the strength of new financing operations by the Raw Silk Export Custody Company and other quarters concerned. Domestic silk merchants are finding a new stimulus in dwindling inventories in the United States and the advent of the "lean" season. The outbreak of the Suez crisis may discourage silk exports to Europe, but the loss may well be covered by the increasing domestic demand based on international developments.

MAJOR TEXTILE QUOTATIONS

		Cotton Yarn (Osaka)	Rayon Yarn (Osaka)	Spun Rayon Yarn (Osaka)	Woollen Yarn (Nagoya)	Raw Silk (Yokohama)
June	2.....	190.9	233.9	151.0	1,150	2,069
	9.....	200.6	245.5	157.7	1,191	2,079
	16.....	199.9	253.7	157.5	1,185	2,070
	23.....	203.1	281.0	157.8	2,201	2,076
	30.....	196.0	250.0	154.0	1,130	2,062
July	7.....	193.6	268.0	152.7	1,095	2,019
	14.....	186.0	268.0	152.0	1,048	1,987
	21.....	187.0	278.5	154.5	979	1,938
	28.....	170.5	251.5	143.3	962	1,956
Aug.	4.....	183.7	256.0	148.5	1,018	1,989
	11.....	180.5	260.9	149.8	1,015	1,964
	18.....	183.3	269.9	152.5	1,039	1,938
	25.....	181.9	272.9	150.0	1,023	1,909
Sept.	1.....	182.9	248.0	149.3	1,057	1,941
	8.....	183.6	245.1	149.5	1,064	1,924
	15.....	182.6	263.6	149.1	1,080	1,906
	22.....	187.0	285.0	150.1	1,093	1,919
	29.....	189.9	264.5	147.3	1,106	2,001
Oct.	6.....	188.0	244.5	143.9	1,095	2,041
	13.....	187.0	235.9	138.9	1,092	2,057
	20.....	186.6	222.6	134.8	1,094	2,009
	27.....	186.0	231.5	131.5	1,149	2,028
Nov.	2.....	188.9	256.0	139.9	1,183	2,058
	10.....	187.0	240.5	136.5	1,181	2,030
	15.....	192.9	249.8	137.0	1,253	2,015

Labor

Autumn Wage Struggles:—In the fall campaigns for wage hikes, the unions in the three prosperous industries led by iron & steel, shipbuilding and express transportation threatened at one time to throw the business world into an utter chaos. The activities of Tekkororen (Japan Federation of Iron & Steel Industry Workers Unions) was followed with especial care and anxiety, as the industry is closely knit with every important phase of modern business undertakings.

The Federation, backed by an unprecedented prosperity, united the members in close ranks and staged a three-wave strike for higher wages from the last part of September through the middle of October. At this stage, the labor onslaught threatened to become one of the worst cases of dragged-out affairs.

By mid-month October, however, the unity began to disintegrate. First, the unions in the small and medium-sized steel corporations showed unwillingness to go further on the ground that their demands had virtually been met. This assertion was for the most part justified. To cite one extreme case, Toyo Kohan (Toyo Steel Sheet) offered ¥1,700 wage hike, while the union's original demand was a modest ¥1,500. This shows how the managements of small steel corporations feel about the current boom and how they want to keep it by avoiding unnecessary strikes.

Management's Stand Firm:—On the other hand, the managements in the bigger steel corporations were by no means so tender-hearted. They showed unusual unity and determination to tide over the labor onslaughts without any cut-backs into company profits. Before this policy of non-giving-in, it was unions' turn to back down for a change over split opinions among themselves. First of all, Yawata Iron & Steel Workers Union called off its former decision to participate in the fourth wave of strikes set on October 22-28. The blow to the unity was further augmented when Fuji Iron & Steel Workers Union withdrew from the battle lines to make separate peace with the management. Only Japan Steel Tube Workers Union struck on the first day of what had been left of the planned fifth wave set at the end of October through early November.

Thus, the management had the last word with the unions for a change this

autumn. The management allowed a meager ¥700 wage base hike together with the one-time average allowance of ¥5,000.

Strikes in the shipbuilding industry followed the steps of those in its sister industry, iron and steel. Despite the colorful fanfare at the start, union after union in the industry is currently laying its arms down in meek acceptance of the management's hand-outs, which range from ¥900 to ¥600 wage base hikes.

Zennittsu (All-Japan Express Workers Unions) alone is still holding on at this writing adamantly demanding ¥2,000 wage base increase. As the Central Labor Relations Board has already offered its mediation plan (¥1,100 wage base up) to save the situation, Zennittsu is also expected in the near future to come to terms with its management.

All in all, the autumn wage hike struggles fell quite short of what the general public might have expected in view of the general prosperity of the business world.

Intercourse With Communist Labor Organs:—With the normalized relations between Russia and Japan together with the activation of business transactions between China and our country, the intercourse between the Communist labor organs and their Japanese counterparts has gotten far brisker than anyone had dreamed it would become only a few years ago.

Especially, the intercourse with the Chinese labor organs has been daily strengthened since the visit of former Sohyo Secretary-General Fujita to the Chinese mainland last autumn. The numbers of the labor visitors to the Communist world are the evident proof to show the ever-increasing activities between Japan and the Communist bloc. In 1954, only sixty labor observers travelled to the communist countries, while in 1955, the number swelled three-fold to 167. It is a good bet that more than 200 labor leaders will have trekked across the sea to the Communist world by the end of this year.

Up to the present, the labor intercourse was only one-sided. There has been few inflows into Japan from the Communist labor organs, while comparatively many Japanese labor leaders cross the sea.

This year, however, this one-sided intercourse has a sign of being correct-

ed. Fifteen-man group of Chinese labor organization arrived in Haneda Airport on November 7 at the invitation of Sohyo to see the Japanese labor unions at work throughout Japan. This will be the harbinger of more active exchanges between the labor unions of the two countries.

The prevalent fear among the Japanese people in general, however, is that those Red propagandists might have some deadly tricks up their sleeves and leave seeds of troubles behind for the Japanese people to reap.

Most vociferous against this "Red infiltration" is the right-wing Zenro (Congress of Trade Unions of Japan). Some unions in the right-wing organization, however, are not all-out against the intercourse between Japan and the Communist world. Zensendomei (National Federation of Textile Industry Workers Unions), for example, approves of the intercourse—on condition that the visiting Chinese or the Russians (they may come in the future) do not engage in any dark gambits.

Counter-Unemployment Measures:—Unemployment Counter-Measure Deliberation Council (an advisory committee to the Government headed by Hiromi Aisawa), which had been doing research works on the current unemployment situations in Japan at the Government's suggestion, has recently published a report on its findings.

According to the report, the unemployment situation has brightened quite a lot in the recent months. But compared with the phenomenal growth in production, the increase in the number of those who found new jobs remained on a comparatively low level.

Those who had been on the unemployment relief jobs have found themselves still outside of regular payroll, while wave after wave of jobless persons come milling into the few openings in the relief jobs. Therefore, the report advised the Government should strive further to provide as many relief jobs as possible to those poor, hapless unemployed persons. No optimism is warranted.

The Ministry of Labor, usually so slow at moving its bottoms up, has been reported impressed by these reports and is preparing the draft of "Labor Stabilization Law" to be presented to the next ordinary session of the National Diet.

Foreign Trade

October Trade

Japan's trade volume reached a post-war high in October. According to the Customs Division, Finance Ministry, imports which passed customs entry in October amounted to \$304 million, surpassing the previous month by \$45 million. This exceeds August's \$289 million, the former postwar record. Exports, on the other hand, increased by \$29 million from the previous month to \$234 million. Because of the great expansion of imports, the adverse balance of Japan's international payments increased to \$70 million.

Of commodities exported, foods & drinks rose about 64%, and ships & machinery 36% compared with September. But textiles, chemicals and non-ferrous metals remained on the same level or even slightly lower than the previous month. Of commodities imported which almost invariably increased, foods & drinks rose 43% and metal ores and scraps 39%.

1. OCTOBER TRADE

	Value (\$1,000)	compared with Sept. %
Export	233,994	114.0
Ships	26,872	154.9
Cotton fabrics	26,239	126.3
Iron & steel	17,053	101.2
Fishes	13,933	196.5
Spun rayon fabrics	12,167	104.7
Garments	9,075	80.5
Tea	7,389	193.9
Imports	304,297	117.5
Cotton	39,056	102.4
Petroleum	30,233	109.5
Scrap iron	22,469	167.6
Wheat	20,249	108.3
Iron ore	14,908	117.1
Wool	14,781	101.0
Sugar	12,739	159.1

Source: Finance Ministry.

The foreign exchange balance of October is indicated in Table 2. Receipts totaled \$289 million, payments \$264 million, balancing favorably at \$25 million. The foreign exchange balance of the period from January through October, 1956 was favorable at \$281 million. But the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry circles have a wary view of Japan's payments situation in the near future. The predominant view of these circles is that even though the level of exports will be maintained at the \$200 million mark each month, the high level of imports will certainly continue and the favorable balance of invisible trade would not count much, and that the foreign exchange balance from November to about March, 1957 would therefore continue to be unfavorable. However, despite the gloomy prospects of the international balance of payments, restrictive measures on imports are not yet considered.

The Foreign Exchange Council (a council for the Government on foreign trade and exchange) held at Finance Ministry on October 9 examined the trends in foreign trade in relation to the Middle East developments and concluded as follows: "in view of the complicated international situation, imports should be expanded in order to reinforce raw materials in stock."

2. FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$1,000,000)

	October	Compared with September	Jan.-Oct., 1956	Jan.-Oct., 1955
Receipts	289.3	32.5	2,668.7	2,162.2
Exports	215.8	27.8	1,998.5	1,581.5
Invisible	73.5	4.6	670.1	580.4
Special Procurement	50.3	-3.6	483.8	453.4
Payments	264.0	26.1	2,388.0	1,778.4
Imports	221.3	14.3	2,003.6	1,516.3
Invisible	42.6	11.7	384.4	262.1
Balance	25.3	6.4	280.6	383.8
Commodity trade	△5.5	13.5	△ 5.0	65.1
Invisible	30.8	-7.0	285.7	318.6
Increase or decrease (-) in deferred payments	12.1	8.2	145.2	117.2
Net balance	13.1	-1.8	135.4	266.5
△ Adverse. (-) Decrease.				

Source: Bank of Japan.

Special Procurement Boom

Receipts from special procurements during the period from April-September, 1956 totaled \$299 million, which was bigger by \$19 million than the total of the April-September period in 1955, and by \$14 than the total of the October-March, 1956, according to the Economic Planning Board and Bank of Japan sources. In the past few years, pessimistic prospects were aired on Japan's special procurement income, but it actually continued to play a great role to keep the equilibrium in her international payments. Incidentally, of the U.S. dollar income (inclusive of the Canadian dollars and Swiss francs) during the first half of 1956 which amounted to \$955 million, than from special procurements occupied 31%.

Nevertheless, of the receipts from special procurements, the transfer of receipts for construction in Okinawa and the sterling account from the British Commonwealth forces have been declining these years. The latter especially will rapidly dwindle because the British Commonwealth forces are mostly to be withdrawn from Japan by the end of 1956. On the other hand, the Yen sales to foreign military forces (personal purchases by the American soldiers and Department of War civilians) and the Credit to limited depository accounts to U.S. forces (procurements of materials and services for the U.S. forces) have shown on such declines as were expected.

Furthermore, receipts from ICA (the International Co-operation Administration of the United States) purchases rapidly increased. For these reasons, the first half of fiscal 1956 saw a boom in special procurements.

3. SPECIAL PROCUREMENT INCOME APRIL-SEPTEMBER (\$1,000)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Yen sales to foreign military forces	148,997	142,784	139,642	131,753
Credit to limited depository accounts to U.S. Forces	249,939	144,661	102,784	102,959
ICA purchases	9,691	13,886	32,966	54,972
Transfer of receipts for construction in Okinawa	5,103	6,720	2,093	2,211
Dollar account	411,730	308,051	277,485	296,895
Sterling account	11,721	10,515	5,608	2,556
Total	423,451	318,566	283,093	299,451

Source: Economic Planning Board.

Table 4 shows receipts from various countries for ICA purchases. The largest amount from Vietnam is well over \$24 million, followed by those from Korea, India, Taiwan and Thailand. Of the commodity groups of ICA purchases, the textile group tops the others and totals \$17.6 million (nearly 40% of the total ICA income), the chemical group (especially fertilizers) \$10.6 million, metal products \$5.7 million.

4. INCOME FROM ICA PURCHASES (\$1,000)

	Sept.-Apr., 1955	Apr.-Sept., 1955	Oct., 1956
Korea	7,393	7,007	13,846
Taiwan	2,097	1,341	2,731
Philippines	609	708	311
Vietnam		26,991	24,316
Cambodia	12,993	2,905	3,704
Laos		459	953
India	4,873	4,723	4,531
Pakistan	2,039	1,066	1,127
Iran	1,478	330	826
Thailand	24	13	2,078
Indonesia	11	42	10
Others	1,242	31	25
Total	32,759	45,616	34,458

Source: Economic Planning Board.

ECAFE Trade Sub-Committee

The second meeting of the Sub-committee on Trade of ECAFE held in Tokyo from October 29 through November 5, 1956. Participated in this meeting were 130 representatives of ECAFE member countries and observers from other countries. The major topics discussed include: (1) the reports on the trade developments in the ECAFE area countries; (2) steps to be taken to promote trade between countries in the ECAFE area; (3) measures for developing trade with countries in other area (for example, the Latin America).

Noticeable in the discussions were: (1) Soviet Russia brought forward before the meeting a motion in favor of accession of Communist China to the ECAFE

sub-committee, which was seconded by India and supported by Indonesia. The Soviet side, however, proposed far more concrete and constructive measures for trade promotion than the first meeting in Hong Kong; (2) Compared with last meeting of the sub-committee, discussions were more businesslike and constructive, and suggestions for setting up centers for training officials in charge of trade promotion, simplification of trade procedure formalities, improving the mediation system for commercial disputes, and international trade fairs were made by the representatives of various countries and the ECAFE secretariat. In particular, the proposal of setting up training centres for officials in charge of trade by the ECAFE secretariat was supported by the representatives and Japan and India will invite and train senior officials in charge of trade from other Asian countries in 1958 and 1957 respectively.

Japanese Trade Fair in Peking

A Japanese Trade Fair was held in Peking from Oct. 6 to Oct. 29, 1956, in accordance with the third Non-governmental Sino-Japanese Trade agreement. The Trade Fair exhibited about 60,000 items valued at ¥400 million. During the period, visitors to the exhibits reported 1,300,000, or over 60,000 a day. The Chinese public showed such an enthusiastic interest in the Fair, partly because the Chinese Government led the people's interest towards it and the Japanese Government allowed quite a few items on the CHINCOM list to be exhibited.

Machinery formed the main part of the exhibits and not only textile machines, farming machines, construction machines, but also machine tools, electric communication machines, internal combustion engines, mining machines were included. Among the commodities sold on the spot towards the end of the period, some fountain-pens and rain-coats were found below standard quality, and this regrettable incident aroused a strong criticism in Japan to the exhibitors and organizations concerned.

5. TRADE WITH CHINA

(Monthly average; ¥1,000,000)

	Export	Import
1954	574	1223
1955	856	2432
1956 (Jan.-Aug.)	1507	2529

Table 5 shows that from 1955 to 1956 imports remained on the same level but exports almost doubled. Since this spring particularly brisk exports were steel, chemical fertilizers, cement, insecticides, farm machines and tools, motor tricycles, etc. With the expanding trade,

exchange of personnel between the two countries also is increasing. A Japanese Fertilizer Mission composed of 22 members and representative major makers such as Nihon Suiso Kogyo, Nissan Chemical Industries, and Toyo Koatsu Industries, visited Peking and signed a fertilizer export contract on Nov. 10. By the contract, Japan agreed to export to China from December this year to June, 1957 50,000 tons of urea, 170,000 tons of superphosphate of lime, and 45,000 tons of sample ammonium chloride, and soluble phosphatic fertilizer. Though calcium cyanamide and ammonium sulfate were not included in the contract, further negotiations are expected for ammonium sulfate after the Mission returns to Japan.

The major six manufacturers of rayon are preparing to invite Chinese representatives to Japan in order to negotiate on Japan's rayon export. Recently the paper industry contracted export of 670,000,000 lbs of kraft and superior quality paper and will send a mission for market research to China. The motor tricycle industry which succeeded in getting a special CHINCOM permit for 800 tricycles also plans to send a mission. The automobile industry which had restrained its exports to China out of consideration for Taiwan showed its interest in China trade by submitting to the Japan Association for Promotion of International Trade its estimate of the quantity of automobiles to be exported to China. The automobile industry estimates that it can export 3,000 trucks, 1,000 buses and 2,000 passenger cars.

The trade between Japan and China has been settled in cash sterling through the London branches of the exchange banks of the two countries, and letters of credit also have been handled via London. For this reason, fees for these procedures cost higher and arrivals of letters of credit were tardy and hindered smooth settlement. In order to improve this handicapped situation, in the China-Japan Joint communique signed at Peking on October 15, 1956 stated that both sides will try to open a direct business relationship between the exchange banks of the two countries until a settlement agreement is concluded between the two governments. (see the November issue). On this point, the Finance Ministry admitted that it would be proper to conclude a corresponding contract between the exchange banks of the two countries and to settle directly in £ sterling. Concrete steps towards this reform are now being studied and the materialization of this direct method will greatly facilitate settlements of trade between the two nations.

Suez Canal Blockade Effects

The Anglo-French invasion has stopped the function of the Suez Canal. This situation will also affect Japan's trade in no small measure. Commodities Japan imports via Suez include cotton potassic salt, phosphate rock, salt, rice, etc. Of these, the Egyptian long fiber cotton is indispensable for manufacturing cotton yarn and fabrics (of 50 count and more) and it is difficult to import cotton of this type from other area. Therefore, if the blockade of the Suez Canal is prolonged for a long period, it is quite possible that the manufacturing of superior cotton yarn and fabrics for export would suffer. On the other hand, the rice supply in Japan would face no difficulty since Japan had a bumper crop of rice in the past two years, and had imported rice in stock was abundant even if Spanish and Italian rice ceased to be imported. Salt may be imported from China and Taiwan, phosphate rock from Florida instead of via Suez. However, potassic salt imports are mostly from the Atlantic coast of Europe and Japan would be compelled to import them via Panama.

On the other hand, Japan would be on a more advantageous position with competing European countries in her exports to the South Asian countries. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is concerned about how much inroads Japan can make into the South-east Asian Countries to which Europe exported \$2,100 million worth of commodities in 1955, of which petroleum, an item Japan cannot export, amounted to \$700 million. Japan is hopeful of expanding exports of textile machinery, rolling stock, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical fertilizers, cement, rayon yarn, paper, tyres and tyre-tubes, rolled copper and aluminium goods.

6. JAPAN'S IMPORTS VIA SUEZ AND FROM SUEZ REGION

Rice Total (1,000 tons)	1,246
Spain	29
Italy	66
Egypt	10
Cotton Total (Million lbs)	972
Egypt	40
Potassic Salt (1,000 tons) Total	714
Spain	101
East Germany	133
France	147
West Germany	277
Phosphate Rock (1,000 tons)	
Total	1,646
Egypt	268
Morocco	126
Salt (1,000 tons) Total	2,025
Spain	149
Egypt	177
Crude petroleum (1,000 kl)	
Total	8,502
Saudi Arabia	4,485
Iran	272
Iraq	435
Kuwait	1,043
	6,240

Note: 1955 Imports Passed by Customs.
Source: Finance Ministry.

Investment Outlook

Enter Special Steels

Stainless Steel Up:—Of special steels, stainless steel has made the most notable advance. In 1951 through 1952, the annual output of stainless steel (heat-proof steel inclusive) amounted to only 7,000 tons. The production doubled to 14,000 tons in 1953 and further rose to 30,000 tons in 1955. Since early 1956, the monthly output has soared to 4,000 tons, thus promising the annual

MAJOR SPECIAL STEEL MANUFACTURERS

Firms	1955 Output (M/T)
Daido Steel.....	55,841
Mitsubishi Steel.....	43,455
Aichi Steel.....	28,098
Tokushu Seiko.....	19,859
Japan Special Steel.....	18,365
Sumitomo Metal Ind.	15,978
Sanyo Steel.....	13,307
Kobe Steel.....	12,351
Mitsubishi Steel Mfg.	10,124
Hitachi, Ltd.	9,399
Kanto Steel.....	8,410
National Total.....	318,715

Note: Hot-rolled special steel products.

Source: Compiled by *The Oriental Economist*.
total of over 50,000 tons. Increasing demand for stainless steel for the manufacture of household utensils as well as rising consumption brought by equipment expansions at urea mills and chemical fibre plants have been the two dominant accelerators. With Nippon Yakin Kogyo, Nippon Kinzoku and Nippon Stainless Steel now predominant in the field, some leading ordinary steel manufacturers (such as Kawasaki Steel and Nihon Teppan) are planning to advance to stainless steel production. The profit situation, however, has not been particularly attractive for stainless steel manufacturers, as materials needed including steel scrap, nickel and molybdenum cost high, but the steady hike of stainless steel prices and the cost cut through production expansion are gradually lightening the impact of high costs of materials.

Equipment Expansion:—In view of the rising consumption, leading special steel manufacturers are planning to undertake the second equipment rationalization-expansion project. The first rationalization scheme completed some time ago was pivoted largely on the modernization of rolling mills such as medium-sized rolling equipments at Mitsubishi Steel Co. (Fukagawa Plant) and Japan Special Steel, but the second project now in contemplation calls for the expansion of

steel manufacturing capacities. Under the second project, 16 leading special steel firms will make total equipment investments well reaching ¥27,200 million over the period from 1956 through 1960. Among the new equipments planned under the second project are continuous casting mills and hot pushers. With the second rationalization plan completed, Japan's special steel production processes will be revolutionalized.

There are some 50 special steel manufacturers in this country with the combined production amounting to 318,715 tons in 1955. Of those, 11 leaders with respective 1955.

Special features of six leaders are studied as follows.

Japan Special Steel (Nippon Tokushuko):—With the estimated sales for the half-year term ended September, this year at ¥2,250,000,000, 53% up over the preceding half-year term ended March, the Company is expected to report the profit of ¥120,000,000 (Less than ¥100,000,000 for the preceding term). The profit rate thus stands at 40% against the paid-in capital of ¥600,000,000 with the continuance of the 15% dividend rate considered certain. With the prices of special steels still stiff, the sales for the current term ended March, 1957 are conservatively estimated to reach ¥2,500,000,000 and the corresponding hike in profits is likely. The Company's monthly production of rolled special steel products stands at about 2,500 tons, somewhat smaller than the monthly outputs of other leading special steel makers, but its earnings are comparatively large as it specializes in high-priced items. With the completion of the present production expansion program (due during 1957), the Company's production will increase by about 80%. The Company's share at the current quotation of ¥146 (per ¥50 share) gives a 5.1% yield at the present dividend of 15.0%. With capital increase factors already taken into consideration (and the expansion due in the second half of 1957), no yield attraction is existent.

Mitsubishi Steel (Mitsubishi Kozai):—The recent showing of Mitsubishi Steel is specially outstanding. With the sales for the half-year term ended September at ¥3,142,000,000 (¥215,000,000 for the

preceding term), the Company garnered the profit of ¥150,000,000 (¥102,000,000 for the preceding term). With both the sales and profits thus registering about 50% gains, the profit rate against the paid-in capital reached 75% enough to continue the 15% dividend. The monthly special steel production of the Company has been on a steady gain from 7,400 tons in March to 9,000 tons in September as a new 8-ton furnace started operation in August. As other equipment expansion schemes are under way (including power receiving facilities), the monthly output is due to climb to 12,000 tons in early 1957. With all stimulants taken into account, therefore, the Company's sales for the current term (ended March, 1957) are certain to jump to ¥4,000,000,000. The Company's share advanced to ¥115 in recent weeks with the yield standing at 6.6% against the expected 15% dividend for the current term, not particularly appetizing to investors.

Daido Steel (Daido Seiko):—The Company reported the ¥35,000,000 profit from the total sales of ¥4,635,000,000 for the last term ended June, but continued to pass the dividend. In addition to the declared profit, the Company for the term under review set aside ¥131,000,000 for depreciation and ¥60,000,000 for internal reserves to take care of evaluation losses and other requirements. Hence, the Company might well have revived a 10% dividend if it had so wished. The Company is expected to make a better showing in the current term which will end in December. In the first three months, July to September, the sales amounted to ¥2,695,000,000 or the monthly average of ¥898,000,000, up 16% over the monthly average in the preceding term. With the management adopting a policy of adhering to sound financing with profits estimated conservatively, the net profit to be declared for the current term is expected to total ¥190,000,000 or so with the profit rate standing at about 38% against the paid-in capital. This will enable the Company to revive the dividend at about 10%. With the possible capital doubling in the near future and the expected 10% dividend taken into consideration, the reasonable price of the Company's share stands at ¥75 for an 8% yield.

Tokushu Seiko Co.:—The Company's sales for the term ended October is estimated to have reached ¥1,800,000,-

000, up 33% over the sales of ¥1,380,000,000 for the preceding term ended April. This will place the estimated profit for the term at around ¥110,000,000-120,000,000 as compared with ¥97,000,000 for the preceding term. The Company is expected to increase the dividend from 10% to 15%, and this will be an easy proposal in view of the estimated profit rate of 45% for the term under review. The Company will boost capital to ¥1,000,000,000 as of January, 1957 with the share dividend of one new share to one old share to shareholders as of October, 1956. The management estimates the sales for the term ended April, 1957 at ¥2,400,000,000 (with the profit at ¥150,000,000) and those for the term ended October at ¥3,200,000,000 (with the profit at ¥220,000,000). With the current price of the Company's share at ¥146 cum rights and the expected 15% dividend taken into account, the yield stands at 8%.

Aichi Steel Works (Aichi Seiko):—The price of the Company's share has been increasing sharply in recent months with the current quotation at ¥117 (ex rights of 20% share dividends in October-end capital doubling) or ¥194 cum rights. The soaring of the Company's share has been remarkable, as it stood at ¥30 at this time a year ago. The Company has been kept busy taking care of under-depreciations in the past. With the profit for the term ended June, this year at ¥19,000,000, it had to pass the dividend with ¥140,000,000 left to be further depreciated. Business for the current term which has started in July has been encouraging with the sales estimated at ¥1,900,000,000, up more than 20% over the preceding term and the net profit at around ¥40,000,000 after full depreciation. The Company plans to double capital (partly including share dividends) as of January 1, 1957 (to ¥320,000,000), and the expected profit for the current term (ended December) promises the minimum dividend revival of 12% (or possibly 15%). The management revealed that a further capital expansion (100% or 150%) is planned in the early part of 1957 (with 20% share dividends) with a 12% dividend to be continued after the increase. For an 8% yield, the share buyable at ¥110.

Nippon Yakin Kogyo:—This company tops other members of the "Big 3" stainless steel manufacturers in the amount of production and is also engaged in the manufacture of ferro-nickel, a major material for making stainless steel. Thus it is blessed with a dual boom-nickel and stainless steel. The sales for the term ended September

is estimated to have totalled ¥5,000,000,000, up 25% over the sales of the preceding term (ended March) at ¥4,000,000,000. Due to the rising prices of nickel and stainless steel, the Company's earnings have been on the increase, conservatively estimated at ¥230,000,000 for the term ended September as compared with ¥130,000,000 for the preceding term. The management, however, is expected to follow a prudent policy of leaving the dividend intact at 10%. With the sales of stainless steel for the term under review at 5,100 tons, the sales for the current term (ended March, 1957) will climb to 6,500 tons while nickel will follow suit. Hence, the total sales will reach ¥6,000,000,000. The Company boosted capital to ¥2,000,000,000 as of September 1 with payments due by January 31, 1957. With the current share price at ¥84 and the expected dividend left unchanged at 10% despite the capital expansion, the yield will stand at slightly less than 6%.

Nippon Metal Industry (Nippon Kinzoku Kogyo):—This company has also taken great strides on the spur of the metal boom with the sales for the term ended September totalling ¥2,089,000,000 and the profit estimated at ¥210,000,000, up 41% and 40%, respectively, over the sales and the profit for the preceding term at ¥1,479,000,000 and ¥151,000,000. With the internal reserves amounting to ¥123,000,000 added, the total profit reached ¥333,000,000 with the profit rate against the paid-in capital (¥400,000,000) at 167%, a return large enough to enable a fair dividend hike (The Company gave an extra dividend of 5%) The sales for the term ended March, 1957 are estimated conservatively at ¥2,500,000,000 with the 10% profit of ¥250,000,000 a certainty. With the current share price at ¥108 and the regular dividend at 15% (without the 5% extra), the yield stands at a little less than 7%.

Nippon Stainless Steel:—The Company reported a 34% hike in sales and a 55% gain in profit for the term ended March, this year and boosted the 2% dividend to 12%. A similarly fair showing was made for the term ended September with the sales at ¥1,510,000,000 (as compared with ¥1,157,000,000 for the preceding term) and the profits at ¥110,000,000 (¥72,000,000). In addition to the declared profit, the Company set aside ¥41,000,000 for internal reserves. The declared profit rate (without including internal reserves) stood at 92% against the paid-in capital (¥240,000,000). With the sales for the current term (ended March, 1957) estimated at ¥1,800,000,000, the profits are likely to soar to ¥130,000,000 or thereabouts. The current share price at ¥87 gives a yield of about 7% with the dividend at the present level of 12%.

*Investment
Opportunities
in
Japan.*

DAIWA

SECURITIES CO., LTD.

Fast growing industries
and liberal rules
for repatriation
of principal
and income
make
Japanese
securities
an
attractive
investment
for
Foreign
investors.

HEAD OFFICE:
8, 2-chome Otemachi,
Chiyoda Ward,
Tokyo, Japan

CABLES: FUBILL
Tel: '23' 6611

Book Review

The Outlook for Nuclear Power in Japan

by Michael Sapir and Sam J. Van Hyning.

The National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., Washington 9, D.C., xii & 175 pp., \$3.00.

It is of great interest that this sort of case study on Japan has first been published at the moment when a rivalry for sales of nuclear power equipment as well as for more lethal atomic weapons is apparently getting intenser among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and when Japan on her part is trying hard to formulate her own development program by importing know-how from the United States and Britain.

The authors first sum up Japan's social and economic setting, the organization and development of her electric power industry and the serious power shortage just after the war's end. Based upon this summary analysis, Japan's electric power requirements and prospective costs of power generation at hydro and thermal plants in 1965 and 1975 are estimated so that the threshold, which nuclear power must cross to become economically competitive with conventional power, may be defined. Then, the cost assumptions for the central station nuclear power in Japan are set at 10 mills/KWH in 1965, 7 mills in 1975, and 5 mills thereafter. On the other hand, cost estimates for hydro power are in the range of "12 to 15 mills" by 1965 and of "15 to 20 mills" by 1975; and those for thermal plants, "10 to 11 mills" and "about 9.5 mills", respectively. Thus, the authors assume that nuclear power costs for 1965-75 would be substantially lower than those for conventional power except for oil-fired plants, and that the major rival for nuclear power is likely to be oil-fired power, for which Japan would continue to depend upon imported oil.

Finally the authors evaluate the immediate effects and long-run implications of nuclear power on Japanese economy. For this purpose, they give "cursory treatment" in connection with Japan, to the basic problems posed in two major studies in this field, *Atomic Power, An Economic and Social Analysis* by W. Isard and V. Whitney, 1952, and *Economic Aspects of Atomic Power* by Sam H. Schurr and J. Marschak.

On the immediate effects, the authors write: "Competitive nuclear power is unlikely within the next 10 years, and perhaps even 20 years, to exert a major positive influence on Japan's economic development." Because: 1) nuclear power would cost 10 mills/KWH or almost the same level of cost with thermal power, 2) Japan could not finance and build enough nuclear power plants before 1975, and 3) capital costs would be considerably higher also for nuclear power plants. "Even at total cost parity with conventional plants (10 mills)", however, nuclear power might be increasingly attractive on foreign exchange grounds if fuel [uranium] costs were low and if Japan could produce most of the required equipment".

The long-term implications: 1) competitive low-cost nuclear power could improve Japan's balance of payments by relieving some of the burden of increasing imports of conventional fuel for power plants, 2) it could materially decrease the power costs of some power-intensive industries and thus improve Japan's position in world markets, and 3) it might constitute a substantial stimulus to overall expansion of national output, though it is doubtful that it would have a revolutionary impact on Japanese economy. These benefits "warrant the conclusion that Japan should develop nuclear power, but they do not indicate the promptness with which Japan should proceed. That Japan should move promptly is warranted by the judgement that there is a reasonable probability of achieving competitive nuclear power by as soon as 1965."

(M.Y.)

Japanese Geography:

A Guide to Japanese Reference and Research Materials.

by Robert B. Hall and Toshio Noh.

University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1956. pp. x, 128.

This is another (Number 6) of the Bibliographical Series published by the Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, the only bibliography not in Japanese of materials on Japanese geography. It can be said to be the most authoritative book on the subject.

The materials are arranged in the following order: Bibliographies, Dictionaries, Sets, Collections, Periodicals, Atlases, Maps, History of Japanese Geography, Physical Geography, Historical and Cultural Geography, Economic Geography, and Regional Geography.

Each of the 1,235 listed items is accompanied by a short note under the title and the name of the author, which are written both in romanized letters and Chinese characters, with the English translation of the title in parentheses. This careful notation far excels that usually found in bibliographies of this sort and affords greater convenience when utilizing the material in a library.

The volume will not only help acquaint the people of the United States with Japanese geographical studies but also scholars in Britain, Germany, France, the Soviet Union, etc. The formidable language barrier has often been a great hindrance in acquainting foreign students with Japanese scientific works. But this English language bibliography of materials on Japanese geography has certainly laid a foundation for introducing Japanese studies abroad.

Generally speaking, simply listing the titles and authors is not difficult, but it is by no means easy to give a concise explanation of each book and treatise listed. No bibliography of this sort has yet been published even in Japan. In this sense, it represents also a major contribution to Japanese research.

The editing and writing of this bibliography required the collection of a vast quantity of source material, and we are grateful to the authors for their painstaking labor in assembling the items. Moreover, examination of each document and volume was undoubtedly a formidable task.

For many years Prof. Hall has regularly visited Japan to study and to collect materials. Mr. Noh, now assistant professor at Ochanomizu Women's University, once was a lecturer in Prof. Hall's Geography Department at the University of Michigan. The compilation of this bibliography would not have been possible without the combined efforts of these two scholars. The publication of the volume is one of the accomplishments that have brought felicity to the geographical circles of the world. It will be a great help in introducing Japan as she really is to the outside world.

(Keiji Tanaka)

A Guide to Tokyo, compiled and published by the Japan Travel Bureau. 103 pp., 25 photos, 15 maps, ¥300.

"Tokyo people don't know Tokyo," said a recent American visitor to Tokyo. He had seen more of the city than the average Tokyoite. "It's fascinating," he continued. A glance at the 24 pages of excellent photos of the book will demonstrate the truth of his remark, for the capital is full of attractions, some typically Japanese and others more foreign. Perhaps most of the busy people in Tokyo have never seen the "Statue Dedicated to World Peace" at Miyakezaka, and many other sights and scenes described in the book. It covers all the major sights of the capital and contains many other facts and figures often missed by both the oldtimers and passing tourists. The 10-odd famous resorts around Tokyo are also described, including information about how to get to them, and where to stay when you get there.

(K. Yabuki)

1. Business Indices

Year & Month	Treasury Accounts with the Public (2) (Fiscal year) (In 100 million yen)	Bank of Japan Account (1) (In 100 million yen)		Monthly Report of All Banks (1) (In 100 million yen)		Tokyo Stock Prices (3)		
		Note issues	Loans	Deposits	Advances	Dow Jones Average (yen)	Turnovers (in million issues)	Interest Yield (%)
1947 av.	(-) 592	2,191	323	2,343	1,682	—	—	—
1948 "	(-) 213	3,552	519	5,053	3,813	—	141.6	—
1949 "	808	3,553	886	7,920	6,790	149.95	255.9	6.77
1950 "	(-) 419	4,220	1,145	10,485	9,947	101.87	512.1	9.53
1951 "	346	5,063	2,230	15,063	15,178	136.10	821.3	11.91
1952 "	24	5,764	2,232	22,238	21,280	245.67	2,002.6	9.85
1953 "	951	6,298	2,987	27,076	26,712	390.90	2,091.5	7.44
1954 "	(-) 1,900	6,220	2,433	30,366	29,119	340.79	1,238.5	9.44
1955 "	(-) 2,766	6,738	319	37,243	31,958	374.00	2,505.3	7.96
1955								
June.....	(-) 13	5,326	2,118	32,187	29,594	354.47	142.1	8.35
July.....	(-) 361	5,378	1,844	32,572	29,862	355.56	145.2	8.02
August	(-) 205	5,408	1,644	33,040	29,992	377.48	261.7	7.52
September	(-) 70	5,298	1,434	34,627	30,301	386.16	220.8	7.60
October	(-) 867	5,493	830	34,257	30,360	401.47	314.1	7.15
November	(-) 165	5,593	642	35,294	30,848	401.53	290.8	7.35
December	(-) 1,792	6,738	319	37,243	31,958	409.81	384.0	6.92
1956								
January	703	5,828	281	36,498	31,602	426.40	357.3	6.92
February	202	5,685	209	36,837	31,817	429.71	387.1	6.61
March	269	5,747	273	38,929	32,584	444.29	491.0	6.53
April	(-) 558	5,847	184	38,475	32,397	471.86	712.1	6.45
May.....	454	5,614	229	39,378	32,902	480.56	608.9	6.38
June.....	198	5,969	629	40,635	34,062	502.21	715.7	6.33
July.....	(-) 4	5,975	625	40,883	34,822	496.80	417.1	6.51
August	398	5,924	926	41,683	35,685	502.03	408.2	6.69
September	(-) 51	5,995	913	44,258	37,208	487.24	332.8	7.25
October	(-) 333	6,110	756	..	..	486.19	539.9	7.25
Ag. Previous Month (%)..	—	(*) 1.9	(-) 17.1	(*) 6.2	(*) 4.3	(*) 1.8	(*) 62.2	0
Ag. Corr. Month in 1955 (%).....	—	(*) 11.2	(-) 8.8	(*) 27.8	(*) 22.8	(*) 23.6	(*) 71.9	(*) 1.4
Year & Month	Tokyo Wholesale Price Indices (1) Total Average		Tokyo Retail Price Indices (1) Total Average July, 1952=100	Export & Import Price Indices (1) (July, 1949-June, 1950=100)		Cost of Living Tokyo (4) (Nov., 1946=100)	Consumer Price Indices (1951=100) (5)	
	1952=100	1934-1936=100		Exports	Imports		Tokyo	All Cities
1947 av.	—	4,815.2	—	—	—	236.1	42.7	38.2
1948 "	—	12,792.6	—	—	—	472.9	74.0	69.9
1949 "	—	20,876.4	—	—	—	607.9	92.7	92.2
1950 "	—	24,680.7	—	115.6	107.8	541.1	86.1	85.9
1951 "	—	34,253.1	—	165.5	136.3	637.4	100.0	100.0
1952 "	100.0	34,921.5	100.0	134.9	122.1	681.9	104.2	105.0
1953 "	100.4	35,157.3	103.5	127.9	110.1	782.1	112.0	111.9
1954 "	99.7	34,969.0	106.9	123.0	105.7	850.2	118.1	119.1
1955 "	97.9	34,301.9	102.4	123.5	106.6	874.7	116.4	117.8
1955								
October	98.0	34,334.0	102.8	123.3	104.9	829.7	117.5	119.0
November	97.8	34,263.9	101.3	125.4	106.2	832.1	115.5	115.9
December	97.9	34,299.0	99.8	126.1	105.6	832.9	115.2	115.7
1956								
January	98.6	34,539.6	99.8	127.1	106.1	839.1	115.5	116.4
February	99.3	34,789.5	100.7	127.5	105.2	835.2	116.8	117.4
March	99.6	34,894.6	102.3	128.1	103.7	835.2	118.1	118.5
April	100.2	35,104.8	102.6	127.8	103.8	838.3	118.4	119.1
May.....	101.3	35,490.2	101.6	128.9	104.4	830.5	116.6	118.1
June.....	101.4	35,525.2	103.1	128.4	104.4	836.8	118.7	118.8
July.....	101.6	35,595.3	102.9	127.9	104.0	838.3	115.0	117.2
August	102.8	36,015.7	103.3	128.3	103.9	832.1	116.5	118.4
September	104.7	36,681.3	102.6	129.6	103.4	820.3	117.2	118.5
October	104.5	36,611.3	102.7	..	..	828.2	118.4	..
November .....	..	..	..	..	..	825.8	..	..
Ag. Previous Month (%)..	(*) 0.2	(*) 0.2	(*) 0.1	(*) 1.0	(-) 0.5	(-) 0.3	(*) 1.0	(*) 0.1
Ag. Corr. Month in 1955 (%).....	(*) 6.6	(*) 6.6	(-) 0.1	(*) 4.7	(-) 2.1	(-) 0.8	(*) 0.8	(*) 0.9

Sources: (1) Bank of Japan.
 (2) Ministry of Finance.
 (3) Tokyo Securities Exchange.
 (4) The Oriental Economist.
 (5) Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

Note: * Revised at source.

2. Business Indices

Year & Month	Consumption Level (1) (1934-1936=100)			Manufacturing Industry Wages (2) (1934-6=100)		Employment Indices for Mfg. Industries (2) (1947=100)	Number of Unemployed (3) (In 10,000)	E.P.B. Indices (1) (1934-6=100)		Manufacturing Industries Total (1950=100)	
	Total	Urban	Non-Urban	Nominal	Real			Business Activity Indices	Mining Manufacturing	Piled-up Materials Indices (4)	Piled-up Imported Materials Indices (4)
1947.....	—	55.4	—	1,580	32.0	100.0	..	46.2	37.4	—	—
1948.....	—	61.2	—	4,381	48.6	101.0	24	61.8	54.6	—	—
1949.....	—	65.0	—	7,516	66.3	102.0	38	76.7	71.0	—	—
1950.....	—	69.8	—	9,185	85.4	97.1	44	88.0	83.6	100.0	100.0
1951.....	—	68.9	—	11,708	92.1	104.5	39	119.4	114.4	130.4	136.5
1952.....	94.8	80.2	116.6	13,516	102.3	107.7	47	131.8	126.4	140.7	145.4
1953.....	105.6	94.0	123.0	15,322	107.3	112.7	45	161.2	155.1	164.7	164.7
1954.....	111.0	100.0	127.5	16,307	108.0	118.2	58	173.5	166.9	172.6	165.7
1955.....	115.1	106.5	128.1	16,759	114.5	116.6	68	187.9	180.7	188.1	155.3
1955											
September.....	108.8	102.4	118.4	14,983	106.4	116.7	67	194.7	187.8	199.7	158.1
October.....	113.1	104.7	125.7	15,036	104.7	116.6	72	193.2	185.8	197.0	154.3
November.....	120.2	111.0	133.9	15,541	110.7	116.6	57	197.2	189.7	200.0	158.1
December.....	175.4	167.3	187.5	27,784	185.8	116.6	57	207.1	199.1	210.7	161.4
1956											
January.....	117.0	102.3	139.0	15,914	111.1	116.2	68	189.4	181.6	189.8	160.7
February.....	116.8	101.0	140.4	15,598	109.9	116.2	75	198.6	191.0	204.1	157.5
March.....	116.6	104.3	135.1	15,478	107.4	117.7	106	208.1	200.1	216.6	161.1
April.....	116.5	106.1	132.2	15,925	110.5	121.7	70	219.4	211.2	217.3	169.6
May.....	105.3	99.8	113.6	15,623	107.6	121.9	62	220.4	212.2	220.9	181.5
June.....	106.8	105.8	108.4	20,435	134.6	122.1	57	223.3	215.4	220.1	195.5
July.....	120.8	123.3	117.1	22,214	152.6	122.6	57	227.5	219.3	227.2	198.8
August.....	..	98.1	..	16,647	116.6	122.9	57	228.1	220.2	231.8	208.7
September.....	..	..	..	16,055	112.6	123.5	..	231.8	223.8	239.4	211.8
Ag. Previous Month (%)	(+) 13.1	(-) 20.5	(+) 0.8	(-) 3.6	(-) 3.4	(+) 0.5	0	(+) 1.6	(+) 1.6	(+) 3.3	(+) 1.5
Ag. Corr. Month in 1955 (%)	(+) 4.6	(+) 2.5	(+) 0.6	(+) 7.2	(+) 5.8	(+) 5.8	(-) 16.9	(+) 19.1	(+) 19.2	(+) 19.9	(+) 34.0

Year & Month	Producer's Stock Indices Mining	Seller's Stock Indices	Car-loadings	Department Store Sales	Foreign Trade (6) (In \$1,000)			Foreign Trade Volume Indices (1934-6=100) (6)		Foreign Exchange (7) (In \$1,000)		
	Mfg. Total (4)	1950=100	Indices 1941=100		Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Received	Paid	Balance
1947.....	—	—	72.1	1,188.6	173,568	526,130	△ 352,562	—	—	—	—	—
1948.....	—	—	82.3	3,036.1	258,271	684,220	△ 425,949	—	—	—	—	—
1949.....	—	—	86.9	5,499.8	509,700	904,845	△ 395,145	—	—	—	—	—
1950.....	100.0	100.0	87.4	7,690.2	820,055	974,339	△ 154,284	78.1	45.0	1,008,310	677,207	331,102
1951.....	98.7	83.4	106.2	11,943.3	1,354,520	1,995,039	△ 640,520	87.1	66.8	2,240,580	1,909,277	331,303
1952.....	121.3	85.5	103.3	15,108.9	1,272,915	2,028,193	△ 755,278	92.4	73.6	2,239,127	1,924,815	314,312
1953.....	120.2	96.1	105.7	19,818.1	1,274,843	2,409,638	△ 1,134,795	100.0	100.0	2,120,037	2,313,716	(-) 193,679
1954.....	155.5	109.2	105.6	22,193.7	1,629,336	2,399,404	△ 770,168	133.3	103.6	2,309,264	2,209,296	99,967
1955.....	144.4	113.6	105.9	23,668.9	2,010,600	2,471,430	△ 460,831	174.1	108.9	2,667,645	2,173,846	493,798
1955												
September.....	141.8	123.2	110.5	16,660.5	176,246	180,389	△ 4,142	185.1	94.7	257,685	175,727	81,958
October.....	140.0	121.7	109.7	23,237.0	188,903	201,597	△ 12,694	195.8	104.8	240,394	171,734	68,660
November.....	138.5	117.3	111.6	26,135.9	168,303	223,988	△ 55,685	174.4	117.4	236,594	187,899	48,694
December.....	131.7	112.1	109.2	54,881.1	249,180	233,344	15,835	250.9	123.0	268,769	207,506	61,263
1956												
January.....	133.9	113.7	107.8	19,503.4	149,781	218,555	△ 68,774	153.2	115.6	238,341	208,812	29,528
February.....	133.1	112.5	113.3	19,444.2	185,704	220,380	△ 34,676	191.1	115.9	254,216	210,348	43,868
March.....	126.9	113.8	101.9	27,180.0	223,874	253,365	△ 29,492	222.4	133.6	256,733	206,487	50,246
April.....	127.5	115.6	109.7	26,251.0	195,255	255,262	△ 60,006	201.4	133.5	275,650	223,647	52,002
May.....	130.4	123.8	111.2	23,580.9	194,961	271,747	△ 76,786	195.1	142.4	245,458	217,004	28,454
June.....	135.0	126.0	115.4	24,226.7	210,742	280,403	△ 69,661	210.9	144.6	295,161	253,225	41,935
July.....	136.9	132.2	116.5	23,837.8	197,783	276,447	△ 78,624	196.0	142.6	274,461	286,437	(-) 11,976
August.....	135.6	143.4	118.3	..	215,842	289,392	△ 73,568	212.4	147.4	282,587	283,071	(-) 484
September.....	134.9	..	119.3	..	205,228	258,986	△ 53,758	202.2	130.0	256,807	273,945	(-) 17,138
Ag. Previous Month (%)	(-) 0.5	(+) 8.5	(+) 0.8	(-) 24.8	(-) 5.0	(-) 10.6	—	(-) 4.9	(-) 11.9	(-) 9.2	(-) 16.0	—
Ag. Corr. Month in 1955 (%)	(-) 4.9	(+) 13.2	(+) 8.0	(+) 25.1	(+) 16.4	(+) 43.6	—	(+) 9.2	(+) 37.7	(-) 0.4	(+) 35.4	—

Notes: △ in Foreign Trade means excess in import.

△ Revised at source.

Sources: (1) Economic Planning Board

(3) Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office

(5) Ministry of Transportation

(7) Bank of Japan

(2) Ministry of Labor

(4) MITI

(6) Ministry of Finance

3. Treasury Accounts with the Public

(In ¥100,000,000)

(Ministry of Finance.)

Items	Fiscal 1955	Fiscal 1956									1955
	Total	April	May	June	Apr.-June	July	August	Sept.	July-Sept.	Oct.	Oct.
General Account											
Revenue											
Taxes	7,733	538	562	898	1,996	741	779	697	2,217	591	507
Monopoly	964	94	124	117	335	68	130	56	254	35	33
Others	378	70	65	29	164	23	45	30	98	43	29
Total	9,075	700	751	1,044	2,495	832	954	783	2,569	669	569
Expenditure											
Defense Expenditure	601	92	18	7	117	83	14	11	108	38	110
Defense Board	688	154	49	62	265	53	58	46	157	56	56
Public Works Expenditure	1,316	180	93	60	333	66	102	79	247	99	81
Local Finance Equalization Grants ..	1,825	374	0	374	748	36	223	202	461	35	139
Compulsory Education Expenditure ..	742	40	139	—	179	121	45	—	166	107	102
Others	3,288	456	236	267	959	223	238	242	703	283	240
Total	8,460	1,296	535	770	2,601	582	680	580	1,842	668	728
Balance	615	△ 596	216	274	△ 106	250	274	203	727	1	△ 159
Special Accounts and Others											
Foodstuff Control	△ 1,068	384	238	△ 43	579	△ 299	△ 7	△ 93	△ 399	△ 300	△ 447
Trust Fund Bureau	△ 305	△ 66	△ 113	△ 12	△ 200	△ 66	△ 2	△ 16	△ 84	△ 55	△ 63
Industrial Investment	△ 22	—	20	8	28	△ 17	—	60	43	△ 16	△ 9
National Railways and Nippon Telegraph & Tel. Public Corporation ..	136	42	132	△ 24	150	△ 34	35	△ 13	△ 12	57	37
Finance Corporation	△ 624	△ 50	△ 50	△ 56	△ 156	△ 53	△ 49	△ 73	△ 175	△ 62	△ 39
Others	108	△ 147	38	125	△ 11	68	154	43	265	△ 20	△ 118
Total	△ 1,775	136	265	△ 11	390	△ 401	131	△ 92	△ 262	△ 366	△ 639
Designated Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjustment Items	93	△ 45	△ 42	△ 98	△ 95	50	△ 13	△ 38	△ 1	72	129
Foreign Exchange	△ 1,699	△ 143	15	33	△ 95	97	6	△ 124	△ 21	△ 10	△ 198
Balance	△ 2,766	△ 558	454	198	94	△ 4	398	△ 51	343	△ 333	△ 867

4. Monthly Report of All Banks

(July, 1956: Excluding Bank of Japan)

(In million yen)

(Bank of Japan)

	All Banks						Trust Account (17)
	Debenture Issuing Banks (2)	City Banks (13)	Local Banks (65)	Trust Banks (6)	Total (86)	Leftover from Pre. mo.	
Deposits							
Current Deposits	11,599	624,633	127,763	26,080	800,077	557,865	—
Ordinary Deposits	5,682	511,195	311,765	15,764	844,408	702,528	—
Deposits at Notice	19,594	185,860	42,258	18,963	266,677	221,993	—
Time Deposits	10,905	1,138,795	642,927	30,659	1,823,288	1,454,447	—
Special Deposits	2,905	113,531	32,390	5,952	154,780	125,714	—
Instalment Savings	—	35,390	94,068	291	129,749	119,441	—
Deposits for Tax Payment	22	6,938	2,343	352	9,657	8,851	—
Deposits of Gov't and Gov't Agencies ..	1,980	137,079	—	—	139,059	112,342	* 165,479
Other Deposits	—	641	—	—	641	864	** 147,349
Total	52,689	2,754,065	1,253,518	108,061	4,168,338	3,304,048	—
Borrowed Money	393	132,360	1,613	1,301	135,670	182,286	—
Borrowings for Settlement of Import Bills	—	25,732	—	—	25,732	27,890	—
Call Money	660	88,785	10,323	8,375	108,143	69,769	—
Cash and Deposits							
Cash in Hand	7,768	492,099	81,075	22,800	603,744	402,425	2,784
Deposits with Domestic Money Organs ..	267	7,047	19,401	1,435	28,150	37,816	5,185
Call Loans	5,115	12,925	32,574	4,124	54,738	27,507	25,637
Securities							
Government Bonds	2,916	35,890	12,982	719	52,508	46,071	90
Local Government Bonds	2,024	25,144	21,425	319	48,913	27,934	952
Foreign Bonds	184	2,860	—	—	3,044	3,127	9
Corporate Debentures	10,528	223,694	172,090	5,528	411,842	336,072	3,453
Stocks	9,471	50,683	19,903	3,157	83,222	48,536	2,207
Other Bonds	153	274	1,479	494	2,401	820	19
Total	25,277	338,547	227,888	10,220	601,933	462,563	6,732
Advance							
Discount Bills	12,993	818,720	282,529	60,885	1,176,128	1,010,612	20,856
Bank Acceptance Bills	—	738	11,191	110	12,039	21,292	—
Commercial Bills	12,993	816,814	269,935	60,764	1,163,507	987,023	—
Documentary Bills	—	1,167	1,403	10	2,581	2,286	—
Advances against Guarantee	335,360	1,239,376	715,752	37,095	2,327,584	1,939,596	258,161
Loans on Bills	60,985	1,189,885	667,827	36,477	1,955,176	1,625,572	99,252
Loans on Deeds	274,356	17,251	37,106	369	329,084	292,350	48,689
Overdrafts	18	32,238	10,818	248	43,323	21,673	—
Loans for Settlement of Import Bills ..	1,303	62,409	1,060	1,081	65,855	49,022	—
Total	349,656	2,120,506	999,343	99,061	3,568,568	2,999,230	279,017

Note: △ Means excess of payment. * Money in trust total. ** Loan trust. △ Revised at source.

5. Bank of Japan Ten-day Report

(In million yen) (Bank of Japan)

Items	1956			1955
	Oct. 10	Oct. 20	Oct. 31	Oct. 31
LIABILITIES				
Bank Notes Issued	563,491	570,539	611,081	549,348
Bankers' Deposits	5,893	5,808	4,840	2,134
Government Deposits	53,760	47,345	47,693	51,165
Other Deposits	30,211	29,942	29,446	59,963
Inter-Bank Remittance Deposits	—	—	—	21,132
Reserves Against Contingencies	28,098	28,098	28,098	25,615
Other Liabilities	42,216	45,235	45,739	46,568
Capital Stock	100	100	100	100
Reserve Funds	14,286	14,286	14,286	11,970
Total	735,058	741,355	781,256	767,997
ASSETS				
Bullion	447	447	447	447
Cash	3,635	3,702	3,740	5,422
Discounted Bills	17,253	18,648	16,798	31,855
Loans	57,642	43,256	58,896	51,236
Foreign Exchange Loans ..	5,454	5,037	4,743	15,107
Advances to Government ..	—	—	—	1,250
Government Bonds	424,553	444,491	470,923	461,140
Foreign Ex. Accounts	178,446	178,464	178,540	142,542
Inter-Bank Remittance	—	—	—	18,124
Agencies Accounts	12,729	10,852	10,012	9,725
Other Assets	34,920	36,453	37,152	31,145
Total	735,058	741,355	781,256	767,997

6. Outstanding Loans to Industries by All Banks

(In million yen) (Bank of Japan)

End of Month	July 1956			August 1956		
	Loans Total	For Equipments	For Co. with less ¥100 Billion	Loans Total	For Equipments	For Co. with less ¥100 Billion
Manufacturing total	1,620,966	139,691	502,944	1,658,586	147,628	523,224
Foodstuffs	165,214	7,353	87,386	168,226	7,622	87,532
Textiles	371,205	24,261	138,796	390,672	28,171	150,345
Wood and Wood Products ..	64,818	1,272	54,631	66,184	1,382	56,140
Paper & Related Products ..	91,274	10,193	17,106	93,178	10,535	17,981
Printing & Publishing ..	34,102	3,822	12,438	34,939	3,970	13,315
Chemicals	190,763	22,550	29,429	196,394	24,783	30,134
Glass & Ceramics	54,490	10,367	12,813	57,014	10,825	13,346
Primary Metals	215,248	31,869	23,489	205,347	32,042	23,741
Machinery	76,634	3,489	34,107	80,092	3,867	25,300
Electric Machinery & Tools ..	108,847	8,699	14,135	110,833	8,982	14,648
Trans. Machinery & Tools ..	105,566	7,920	15,986	107,576	7,827	16,229
Agriculture	11,443	470	11,092	11,630	471	11,331
Forestry & Hunting	8,736	50	7,426	8,974	50	7,542
Fishery	48,637	14,477	17,001	53,261	15,659	17,697
Mining	88,579	17,307	12,196	90,651	17,630	12,462
Metal Mining	15,722	4,413	689	15,839	4,253	693
Coal Mining	63,324	11,038	8,870	64,837	11,188	9,005
Construction	71,122	762	32,182	74,092	922	33,616
Wholesale & Retail	1,072,934	9,827	564,728	1,099,251	10,617	578,066
Wholesale	978,084	5,183	495,220	1,002,641	5,667	507,582
Retail	94,850	4,643	69,507	96,639	4,940	70,423
Finance Insurance	53,403	83	9,323	55,171	81	9,398
Real Estate	18,075	7,569	7,844	19,198	8,166	8,275
Trans. & Public Utilities ..	284,973	203,176	18,835	291,158	216,403	19,521
Railways	23,972	12,663	200	24,056	12,491	195
Shipping	90,112	63,262	6,115	92,021	63,789	6,637
Electric	110,097	108,171	33	111,856	109,858	33
Services	59,556	14,126	42,561	61,687	14,995	43,561
Local Public Corporation ..	61,772	20,581	—	61,702	20,519	40,559
Others	39,427	1,825	39,221	40,764	1,994	—
Total	3,439,670	429,951	1,265,351	3,525,244	445,103	1,305,630

7. Bank of Japan Official Interest Rates

(In sen per diem per ¥100)**

Revised on	Commercial Bills	Against Gov't Bonds *	Advance Against Securities other than Gov't Bonds	Overdraft	Year & Month
1932: Aug. 18	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1956: Jan.
1933: July 3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	Feb.
1936: Apr. 7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	Mar.
1937: July 15	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	Apr.
Sept. 21	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	May
1946: Apr. 9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	June
Oct. 14	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	
1948: Apr. 25	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	July
July 5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	Aug.
1949: Apr. 1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	Sept.
June 2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	
1951: Oct. 1	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1955: Sept.
1955: Aug. 10	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	

8. Interest Rates for Advances by Member Banks

(In sen per diem per ¥100)

(Tokyo Banking Assoc.)

Loans on Deeds		Loans on Bills		Overdraft		Discount Bills	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
3.30	2.60	3.20	1.80	3.00	2.00	3.20	2.00
3.30	2.60	3.20	1.80	3.00	2.00	3.20	2.00
3.20	2.60	3.20	1.80	3.00	2.00	3.20	2.00
3.20	2.60	3.20	1.80	3.00	2.00	3.20	2.00
3.20	2.40	3.10	1.80	3.00	1.90	3.00	2.00
3.20	2.40	3.10	1.80	3.00	1.90	3.00	1.90
3.20	2.40	3.20	1.80	3.00	1.80	3.00	1.90
3.20	2.40	3.20	1.80	3.00	1.80	3.00	1.90
3.30	2.60	3.30	1.80	3.00	2.00	3.30	2.00

9. Tokyo-Osaka Call-Money and Its Rates

(Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Tokyo			Osaka		
	Rate		Balance at the End of the Month (million yen)	Rate		Balance at the End of the Month (million yen)
	Over-Month -End (sen)	Unconditional (sen)		Over-Month -End (sen)	Unconditional (sen)	
1956: Mar.	1.70	1.65	42,682	1.70	1.65	17,283
Apr.	1.60	1.30	56,953	1.60	1.40	24,046
May	1.55	1.55	53,476	1.60	1.60	24,024
June	1.75	1.70	47,234	1.80	1.70	19,092
July	2.10	1.90	53,665	2.15	1.85	20,382
Aug.	2.30	2.10	59,175	2.35	2.15	21,625
Sept. ....	..	..	54,523	..	..	21,330
Oct. ....	..	..	65,529	..	..	23,861

10. Interest Rates of City Bank Deposits

(In sen per diem per ¥100)

(Bank of Japan)

Enforced on	Time Deposits (%)			Current Deposits	Ordinary Deposits	Deposits at Call	Other Deposit
	Three Months	Six Months	One Year				
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940: Feb. A..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B..	—	3.4	—	—	—	—	—
1944: July ..	—	3.3	—	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
1947: June ..	3.3	3.5	3.6	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
1948: Jan. ..	3.7	4.0	4.2	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
July ..	3.8	4.2	4.4	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
1949: Aug. ..	3.8	4.4	4.7	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
1951: Jan. ..	3.8	4.6	5.0	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
May ..	3.8	5.0	5.5	0	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sept. ..	4.0	5.0	6.0	0	0.6	0.7	0.7

Notes: ^ includes foreign trade bills. * includes stamp bills, foreign trade bills, etc. from Oct. 14, 1946; and from June 1949 includes financial and other preferential debentures. ** HOW TO COMPUTE PER DIEM INTEREST:—In addition to the usual annual rate in percentage, computing interest by per diem rates is widely in use in Japan. This rate is expressed in sen (1/100 yen) as interest per day on ¥10 of principal. To find the usual annual rate from the per diem rate multiply the latter by 365. For example, a diem rate of 1.0 sen on a principal ¥100 gives an interest of 365 sen or ¥3.65 per year or 3.65% per annum.

11. Bank Clearings

(In billion yen)

(Tokyo Clearing House)

12. Dishonored Bills

(In million yen)

(Tokyo Clearing House)

Year & Month	All Clearing Houses		Tokyo		Osaka		Of which, Transactions with Bank Suspended							
	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	Tokyo		Osaka		All Clearing Houses		Tokyo	
	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)		No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount
1956: Feb.	10,784	2,776	4,301	1,293	2,180	648	43	3,251	31	2,043	6,267	449	1,889	189
Mar. ..	11,791	3,286	4,738	1,501	2,377	790	48	3,649	34	2,750	6,877	453	2,257	161
Apr. ..	11,438	3,065	4,616	1,416	2,322	723	45	3,256	33	2,142	6,464	430	2,134	148
May....	12,099	3,040	4,863	1,405	2,454	715	49	3,567	33	2,130	6,600	413	2,186	165
June....	13,049	3,215	5,179	1,494	2,598	768	44	3,496	29	2,098	5,911	362	1,898	133
July....	12,413	3,232	5,080	1,493	2,465	770	45	3,268	31	2,258	6,069	364	1,840	126
Aug. ..	12,134	3,374	4,818	1,543	2,480	810	45	3,226	34	2,153	6,148	366	1,904	134
Sept. ..	11,520	3,457	4,628	1,591	2,346	838	44	3,187	28	2,051	5,768	386	1,918	135
1955: Sept. ..	10,538	2,906	4,173	1,354	2,148	676	44	3,626	34	2,608	6,515	413	2,004	137

13. Postal Savings & Postal Transfer Savings

(In million yen) (Ministry of Postal Services)

14. Average Yields of Debentures

(Industrial Bank of Japan)

End of Month	Postal Savings			Postal Transfer Savings	Total	Month	Gov't Bonds	Financial Debenture		Industrial Debenture
	Receipts	Pay-ments	Balance					Interest Bearing	Discount	
1956: Apr. ..	50,452	48,757	528,029	5,325	533,354	1956: Feb.	%	%	%	%
May....	53,800	46,191	535,639	5,789	541,428	Mar. ..	6.362	7.918	6.643	8.247
June....	52,269	38,744	549,165	5,316	554,481	Apr.	6.324	7.918	6.643	8.299
July ..	63,879	42,301	571,545	6,749	574,294	May....	6.331	7.411	6.224	7.701
Aug. ..	47,863	40,565	574,259	8,215	582,474	June....	—	7.411	6.224	7.674
Sept. ..	45,618	39,893	579,984	10,692	590,676	July....	6.324	7.411	6.224	7.644
Oct.	55,137	42,675	592,445	8,384	600,829	Aug. ..	—	7.411	6.224	—
1955: Oct.	44,137	35,786	487,790	6,446	494,236	Sept. ..	6.362	7.204	6.224	7.410
							6.324	7.204	6.224	7.372

15. Tokyo Wholesale Price Indices

(1952 as 100)

(Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Total Average	Agricultural Products	Textiles	Fuels	Metal & Machinery	Building Materials	Chemical Products	Sundries	By Uses		
									Pro-ducer's Goods	Capital Goods	Con-sumer's Goods
1955 Average	97.9	..	86.3	100.9	91.8	113.7	82.8	93.5	95.1	101.3	101.6
1956: July	101.5	..	86.2	102.9	109.6	121.9	86.5	92.6	103.8	115.1	98.5
August	102.8	104.1	85.0	103.4	113.5	128.5	86.0	92.7	105.8	119.4	98.7
September	104.7	104.3	86.3	104.2	119.9	133.3	86.4	92.7	108.0	124.5	100.4
October	104.5	103.9	85.7	105.0	119.4	132.0	86.6	92.7	107.8	124.2	100.2
1955: October	98.0	..	84.6	99.8	95.5	113.2	83.2	93.4	95.8	103.5	100.9

16. Tokyo Wholesale Price Indices

(1934-36=100)

(Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Average	Agricultural Products	Textiles	Fuel	Metals & Machinery	Building Materials	Chemical Products	Miscellaneous
1954 Average	34,929.6	..	37,446.9	31,031.0	32,259.6	43,844.6	25,980.3	24,751.9
1955 "	34,293.1	..	35,551.3	32,356.2	33,240.5	40,424.1	25,208.6	24,600.6
1956: May	35,940.2	..	37,663.2	32,863.9	38,429.0	41,366.6	26,439.7	24,021.8
June	35,525.2	..	36,797.9	32,831.8	38,972.3	42,220.3	26,409.3	23,995.4
July	35,560.2	..	35,520.4	32,992.1	39,696.7	43,358.5	26,348.3	24,337.5
August	36,015.7	32,878.7	35,026.0	33,152.4	41,109.2	45,706.0	26,196.0	24,930.1
September	36,681.3	32,941.9	35,561.6	33,401.9	43,437.3	47,342.2	26,317.9	24,390.1
October	36,611.3	32,815.6	35,314.4	33,665.4	43,246.2	46,950.9	26,378.8	24,390.1
1955: October	34,334.0	..	34,861.1	31,998.2	34,589.7	40,264.0	25,343.1	24,574.3

17. Tokyo Retail Price Indices

(1952=100)

(Bank of Japan)

Year & Month	Total Average	Agricultural Products	Textile Products	Metal Products	Wood Products	Fuel	Miscellaneous	*Total Average	Total Average (1934-6=100)
1956: May	101.6	108.8	88.6	98.2	102.3	108.3	93.5	98.7	30,529.2
June	103.1	111.5	89.0	97.6	101.9	106.9	93.7	98.7	30,979.9
July	102.9	111.1	88.6	98.2	101.9	106.8	93.9	98.6	30,919.8
August	103.3	111.9	88.4	98.4	101.7	106.8	93.9	98.6	30,040.0
September	102.6	110.3	88.9	99.2	101.7	108.0	94.1	98.9	30,829.7
October	102.7	110.0	88.8	99.9	101.7	112.1	94.5	99.1	30,859.7
1955: October	102.8	110.6	89.1	95.3	101.5	112.9	94.9	104.1	30,889.8

Note: * except perishable vegetables. ^ Provisional figures. ^ Revised at source.

18. Weekly Wholesale Price Indices

(June 18-24, 1950=100)

(Economic Planning Board)

	Average	Food-stuffs	Textiles	Fuel	Metals	Machinery	Building Materials	Chemicals	Miscellaneous	Consumer Goods	Producer Goods
1956: Sept. 1	169.2	149.6	91.2	164.6	328.0	187.0	224.4	106.3	133.6	143.3	183.3
8	169.4	146.0	91.9	164.8	334.0	188.8	225.0	108.1	133.5	141.2	184.8
15	170.9	149.4	92.1	164.8	338.5	188.7	225.0	106.1	133.8	143.4	185.8
22	171.0	148.9	92.4	165.1	338.3	189.1	226.6	106.1	133.8	143.6	185.9
29	170.8	150.4	92.2	165.1	333.3	189.6	228.9	106.0	133.7	144.6	185.1
Oct. 6	171.1	151.4	92.0	165.3	332.9	189.7	229.2	106.1	133.7	145.4	185.0
13	170.2	148.0	91.3	167.5	330.9	189.7	229.0	106.2	133.5	143.2	184.9
20	170.0	154.0	90.5	167.5	319.6	190.0	229.4	106.3	133.7	147.1	182.5
27	169.0	151.6	90.4	168.0	315.4	190.0	230.0	106.3	133.8	145.5	181.8
Nov. 3	168.8	151.6	90.9	168.6	312.7	190.0	229.3	106.3	134.6	145.5	181.4

19. Commodity Quotations & Turnovers

Year & Month	Tokyo Cotton Yarn (20, single, per lb.)						Osaka Cotton Yarn (20, single, per lb.)					
	Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)			Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)		
	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month
1956: March	198.1	185.8	195.5	184.9	172.0	184.9	208.6	186.9	199.9	184.9	172.0	184.0
April	217.0	192.8	217.0	205.2	181.3	205.2	210.0	192.9	210.0	204.9	182.1	204.9
May	222.6	198.5	206.5	210.0	178.3	181.9	219.3	194.9	200.0	208.5	177.0	179.7
June	212.9	192.6	212.9	190.0	178.9	181.5	204.4	189.1	201.9	184.2	175.1	179.0
July	201.0	182.7	182.7	180.9	164.5	164.5	196.9	173.1	174.5	179.9	163.1	163.1
August	192.2	175.0	182.4	177.5	166.1	174.5	186.0	168.5	180.0	170.8	163.1	168.5
September	193.9	187.2	189.3	184.0	171.0	184.0	192.5	182.0	192.5	179.3	166.9	179.3
October	193.1	185.0	185.0	184.9	171.0	178.3	191.9	184.6	186.0	179.6	168.9	174.9

Year & Month	Tokyo Rayon Staple (Viscose 120 D. per lb.)						Osaka Rayon Staple (Viscose 120 D. per lb.)					
	Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 Months) (In yen)			Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 Months) (In yen)		
	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month
1956: March	246.1	208.9	243.7	213.1	191.5	213.1	257.0	209.5	257.0	211.5	190.4	211.5
April	260.1	227.1	260.0	227.0	206.0	227.0	263.0	228.1	246.5	227.5	204.3	227.5
May	266.9	238.1	242.5	240.5	213.5	218.5	267.0	235.5	241.0	242.0	211.0	213.1
June	283.0	230.0	274.9	232.2	213.0	220.0	285.9	227.5	283.0	230.1	210.0	219.0
July	275.9	251.1	269.9	224.8	208.9	215.1	290.0	251.9	290.0	222.9	210.5	212.1
August	279.8	251.5	279.8	225.1	213.9	223.5	277.9	250.1	277.9	223.9	209.7	220.0
September	279.9	246.9	269.9	241.8	221.1	241.8	290.0	242.6	290.0	238.1	219.5	238.1
October	266.3	222.1	240.9	241.9	217.8	230.0	266.9	215.0	231.5	244.5	215.6	227.1

Year & Month	Nagoya Spun Rayon Yarn (30s bright, per lb.)						Osaka Spun Rayon Yarn (30s bright, per lb.)					
	Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 Months) (In yen)			Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 Months) (In yen)		
	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month
1956: March	139.2	134.5	139.0	135.5	128.0	135.5	138.1	136.0	137.5	134.3	127.9	134.3
April	158.5	140.4	158.5	155.0	135.5	155.0	160.0	141.5	160.0	153.0	135.2	153.0
May	160.2	154.9	154.9	154.7	141.8	142.0	159.9	149.1	158.6	153.5	139.9	141.2
June	159.9	150.7	159.9	148.5	141.4	145.1	158.4	151.0	156.1	147.9	139.8	142.0
July	155.5	148.9	148.9	145.9	130.4	130.4	154.9	150.9	154.9	141.9	125.6	125.6
August	149.4	140.5	148.6	134.5	129.5	132.4	152.9	142.9	151.5	132.9	126.1	131.7
September	147.5	145.6	146.0	135.9	131.4	135.9	151.2	148.4	149.0	136.5	130.1	135.9
October	143.0	133.0	135.8	136.5	125.3	129.0	147.9	131.1	131.5	137.7	124.9	128.2

Year & Month	Yokohama Raw Silk (21 A, per kin)						Kobe Raw Silk (21 A, per kin)					
	Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)			Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)		
	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month
1956: March	1,919	1,894	1,896	1,970	1,942	1,964	1,925	1,900	1,900	1,970	1,947	1,968
April	2,013	1,911	1,992	2,079	1,968	2,079	2,021	1,925	2,013	2,064	1,969	2,060
May	2,154	2,029	2,071	2,120	2,055	2,071	2,152	2,031	2,031	2,124	2,053	2,075
June	2,108	2,051	2,068	2,112	2,060	2,067	2,101	2,040	2,079	2,119	2,062	2,072
July	2,059	1,926	1,941	2,072	1,986	2,000	2,065	1,940	1,942	2,075	1,996	2,000
August	1,990	1,889	1,897	2,019	1,960	1,985	1,998	1,895	1,895	2,019	1,965	1,986
September	1,941	1,902	1,936	2,035	1,963	2,035	1,945	1,907	1,945	2,030	1,960	2,030
October	2,093	2,000	2,028	2,090	2,042	2,065	2,090	1,995	2,028	2,094	2,010	2,063

Year & Month	Toyohashi Cocoon (High grade, per 100 momme)						Nagoya Woolen Yarn (48, double, A grade, per lb.)					
	Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)			Current Month (In yen)			Futures (6 months) (In yen)		
	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month	High	Low	End of Month
1956: March	398	379	398	364	354	364	1,019	954	1,014	929	892	929
April	425	394	413	453	419	453	1,045	979	1,045	1,085	923	1,085
May	460	421	460	470	453	463	1,185	1,073	1,182	1,130	1,002	1,030
June	429	402	402	478	464	465	1,209	1,143	1,186	1,110	1,025	1,046
July	399	349	357	464	445	453	1,144	949	959	1,052	946	951
August	383	347	347	471	455	464	1,045	955	1,026	1,019	951	1,010
September	452	428	452	493	461	493	1,097	1,056	1,097	1,085	1,008	1,085
October	476	456	476	509	493	505	1,149	1,080	1,149	1,129	1,040	1,107

Note: mai=cotton yarn...400 lbs., rayon yarn and spun rayon yarn...200 lbs., woollen yarn...100 lbs., cocoon...10 kan (1 kan=8,267 lbs.), rubber...250 lbs., hyo=raw silk...99.2 lbs., kin=raw silk...160 momme.

20. Exports and Imports by Value and Indices

(1934-36=100 for indices)

Year & Month	Value (In \$1,000)			Value (In million yen)		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1954 Total	1,629,236	2,399,404	↔ 770,168	586,525	853,785	↔ 277,260
1955 Total	2,010,600	2,471,430	↔ 460,831	723,816	889,715	↔ 165,899
1956: May	194,961	271,747	↔ 76,786	70,188	97,831	↔ 27,643
June	210,742	280,403	↔ 69,661	75,867	100,945	↔ 25,078
July	197,783	276,447	↔ 78,624	71,202	99,645	↔ 28,443
August	217,192	288,997	↔ 71,805	78,189	104,039	↔ 25,850
September	205,228	258,986	↔ 53,758	73,856	93,223	↔ 19,367
October	233,994	304,297	↔ 70,303	84,238	109,547	↔ 25,309
1955: October	188,902	201,597	↔ 12,694	68,005	72,575	↔ 4,570

21. Foreign Exchange Receipts and Payments by Month

(In 1,000 dollars)

Year & Month	Receipts			Payments			Balance
	Exports	Invisible	Total	Imports	Invisible	Total	
1951 Total	1,297,324	943,257	2,240,580	1,725,110	184,167	1,909,277	331,303
1952 Total	1,289,185	949,942	2,239,127	1,718,361	206,454	1,924,815	314,312
1953 Total	1,156,399	963,638	2,120,037	2,100,998	212,718	2,313,716	↔ 193,679
1954 Total	1,532,478	776,786	2,309,264	1,961,680	247,616	2,209,296	99,967
1955 Total	1,954,169	713,475	2,667,645	1,848,224	325,622	2,173,846	493,798
1956: March	192,327	64,405	256,733	173,529	32,957	206,487	50,246
April	209,919	65,730	275,650	184,909	38,738	223,647	52,002
May	178,426	67,032	245,458	181,554	35,449	217,004	28,454
June	223,223	71,937	295,161	205,603	47,622	253,225	41,935
July	204,621	69,839	274,461	242,829	43,607	286,477	↔ 11,976
August	212,713	69,842	282,556	232,463	50,610	283,070	↔ 516
September	187,988	68,839	256,807	207,036	30,908	237,945	18,862
1955: September	190,646	67,038	257,685	149,220	26,506	175,727	81,958

22. Exports and Imports by Settlement Area

(In 1,000 dollars)

Year & Month	Exports				Imports			
	Total	Dollar	Sterling	Open Account	Total	Dollar	Sterling	Open Account
1954 Total	1,629,236	560,922	492,758	575,556	2,399,404	1,411,067	433,185	554,923
1955 Total	2,010,600	816,440	649,081	545,050	2,471,430	1,322,027	599,514	539,773
1956: March	223,788	86,758	81,688	52,471	253,320	120,632	88,189	44,490
April	195,252	88,001	67,332	39,892	255,261	119,957	95,975	39,328
May	194,958	84,242	75,047	35,654	271,747	144,254	89,397	38,093
June	210,742	96,971	72,190	40,415	280,402	156,062	88,977	35,332
July	197,784	89,674	68,351	39,749	276,448	146,389	96,240	33,814
August	215,841	96,664	76,352	42,825	289,392	145,278	104,520	39,574
1955: August	175,985	73,233	53,258	49,494	206,848	110,390	50,122	46,331

23. Indices for Industrial Activities

(1934-36=100)

Year & Month	Industrial Activities				Manufacturing									
	All	Public Works	Mining-Manu-facturing	Mining	All	Food-stuff	Textiles	Printing & Binding	Chemicals	Rubber & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Ceram-ics	Metals	Ma-chinery
1955 average	(153) 187.9	(21) 255.0	(151) 180.7	(10) 117.7	(141) 189.4	(12) 206.7	(12) 85.9	(1) 125.1	(37) 318.4	(10) 177.5	(2) 184.7	(7) 174.8	(18) 218.7	(42) 249.7
1956: February	198.6	274.5	191.0	126.8	199.8	200.8	90.7	121.6	332.0	187.7	190.6	189.2	243.6	284.6
March	208.1	292.7	200.1	106.7	212.8	210.0	90.0	131.9	357.2	204.2	201.8	207.6	255.6	312.7
April	219.4	295.4	211.2	125.8	222.8	213.9	95.7	127.9	390.4	199.8	203.0	214.0	263.4	323.4
May	220.4	298.0	212.2	130.6	223.3	219.5	96.0	133.7	391.4	198.4	206.7	212.2	265.8	313.9
June	223.3	284.9	215.4	130.6	226.9	220.0	101.0	135.0	380.2	207.2	202.4	205.2	269.2	339.1
July	227.5	292.0	219.3	131.8	231.2	234.3	103.4	142.8	379.5	207.9	208.3	212.2	265.3	352.9
August	228.1	280.2	220.2	125.6	233.0	231.8	102.1	143.2	386.9	226.9	219.6	217.8	268.6	377.2
September	231.8	283.1	223.8	130.6	236.5	219.8	105.7	138.2	369.0	231.9	219.6	223.7	275.1	396.4

Note: ^ Revised at source.

Source: Table 20, Finance Ministry for value and Economic Planning Board, for indices; Table 21 Foreign Exchange Control Dept., Bank of Japan; Table 22, Ministry of Finance; Table 23, Economic Planning Board.

24. Coal Supply & Demand

(1,000 metric tons)

Year & Month	Carry-overs	Coal Output	Losses	Supply Total	Demand			Month-end Stocks			
					Delivery	Others	Total	At Collieries	At Port	At Market	Total
1956: March	2,087.1	2,948.0	(*) 47.5	5,082.6	4,164.8	(*) 248.2	3,916.6	350.8	282.4	532.8	1,166.6
April	1,166.0	3,783.1	(*) 12.4	4,961.5	3,479.5	(*) 35.1	3,444.4	454.6	479.5	583.0	1,517.1
May	1,517.1	3,929.3	(*) 10.6	5,457.0	3,815.0	(*) 113.0	3,702.0	477.9	509.9	767.2	1,755.0
June	1,755.0	3,917.4	(*) 13.3	5,685.7	3,780.9	(*) 69.1	3,711.8	483.9	564.2	925.8	1,973.9
July	1,973.9	3,921.0	(*) 4.6	5,899.5	3,810.0	(*) 36.8	3,773.2	433.7	578.9	1,113.7	2,126.3
August	2,126.3	3,667.6	(*) 4.9	5,798.8	3,927.5	(*) 201.3	3,726.2	486.4	451.5	1,134.7	2,072.6

25. Electric Energy Consumption (1,000 KWH)

Supplied by Power Companies (Over 500 kw)					Industries	Self-generated				
1956						1956				
April	May	June	July	August		March	April	May	June	July
221,933	231,310	228,940	237,537	235,166	Mining	45,196	52,792	44,849	84,708	48,764
30,240	33,560	34,764	36,784	36,763	Foodstuffs	521	583	685	825	776
156,651	164,598	165,855	176,013	174,125	Spinning	1,281	1,108	1,077	1,054	1,005
193,964	207,320	208,636	212,897	210,625	Paper & Pulp	75,671	63,317	64,524	63,909	63,449
901,491	981,191	913,979	918,223	753,042	Chemicals	213,133	227,604	240,850	237,923	246,129
11,542	12,241	13,290	13,517	13,478	Oil & Coal Products	2,687	2,133	2,523	2,231	2,234
17,268	17,898	18,147	18,694	19,282	Rubber Goods	—	—	—	—	—
52,959	57,077	57,789	59,337	58,502	Glass & Ceramics	113,491	124,493	116,740	109,074	109,099
568,324	604,922	591,994	608,572	559,321	Primary Metals	214,081	234,155	294,847	252,919	247,798
6,854	6,933	6,815	7,187	7,183	Metal Products	—	—	—	—	—
32,434	32,721	33,953	34,419	35,442	Machinery	97	154	300	214	140
53,352	54,809	55,589	54,891	55,060	Electric Machinery & Tools	—	—	—	—	—
65,916	66,690	68,628	68,239	71,534	Transportation Machinery & Tools	—	—	—	—	—
9,728	10,120	10,820	11,680	12,062	Other Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—
2,100,718	2,250,080	2,180,259	2,220,453	2,006,519	Manufacturing Total	620,962	653,547	676,546	668,149	670,630
261,778	267,210	254,361	264,988	269,616	Public Utilities	204	209	216	210	202
95,114	95,211	104,715	113,500	114,151	Others	—	—	—	—	—
2,679,543	2,843,811	2,768,275	5,835,978	2,625,452	Total	666,362	706,548	721,674	717,282	719,737

26. Supply & Demand of Raw Silk

(In bales=123 lbs.)

Year & Month	Raw Silk						Silk Fabrics	
	Production	Exports	Domestic Deliveries	Stocks at Month-end	U.S. Consumption		Production	Exports
					Consumption	Stocks at Month-end		
1956: January	20,556	4,820	13,409	19,094	5,970	11,170	13,368	2,196
February	24,464	7,421	15,906	18,311	3,965	9,719	13,296	2,656
March	25,528	5,709	17,593	18,233	4,823	10,003	13,631	2,938
April	22,306	6,408	17,300	16,649	4,757	9,702	14,396	2,587
May	20,306	4,256	17,891	14,808	5,043	9,626	15,227	3,173
June	20,903	4,415	17,174	14,122	4,627	9,421	15,791	..
July	31,620	5,818	22,468	17,266	4,466	9,181	..	..
1956: January-July	165,683	38,847	121,741	—	33,656	—	..	..
1955: January-July	143,913	37,985	106,145	—	29,724	—	107,299	13,359

27. Supply & Demand of Paper and Pulp

Year & Month	Pulp (long ton)				Paper, Western Style (in 1,000 pounds)				Cardboard & Japanese Style Paper (in 1,000 pounds)			
	Production	For Paper	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	Self-Consumption	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	Self-Consumption	In Stock
1956: Jan.	161,584	86,435	71,168	37,329	248,934	235,584	8,264	159,903	404,027	379,393	19,348	212,012
Feb.	164,793	87,568	78,225	36,329	256,378	243,458	9,775	163,048	424,668	402,905	21,672	212,103
Mar.	179,059	96,510	86,267	32,611	285,249	272,542	9,573	167,114	464,266	439,793	19,795	217,711
Apr.	169,437	91,664	76,334	34,050	270,353	261,834	8,597	176,036	448,280	430,931	19,002	216,058
May	178,974	97,627	81,716	33,681	285,339	276,940	9,859	165,575	472,401	453,190	21,183	214,086
June	178,598	95,891	83,669	32,791	286,412	279,505	9,445	163,036	469,894	451,983	22,218	209,778
July	180,601	97,278	83,857	28,801	288,589	289,806	9,680	152,139	474,644	469,061	22,512	192,849

28. Supply & Demand of Soda and Ammonium Sulphate

(In metric tons)

Year & Month	Ammonium Sulphate			Soda Ash			Caustic Soda		
	Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	In Stock
1956: February	160,707	176,680	107,210	29,895	28,772	3,937	44,826	38,837	8,331
March	189,695	187,128	100,965	31,766	30,486	3,835	49,227	41,911	8,023
April	202,515	203,281	93,634	30,744	28,019	5,126	50,683	43,509	7,738
May	212,005	201,642	95,458	31,708	30,265	5,433	53,398	44,412	8,511
June	206,610	162,709	132,245	31,606	29,163	7,087	52,874	44,879	8,913
July	200,429	161,473	165,643	29,836	29,202	6,187	56,524	47,851	9,884
August	182,244	200,051	138,836	30,486	27,052	7,979	56,262	47,620	11,006
1955: August	161,467	152,543	103,499	28,488	26,004	5,198	43,537	37,882	7,452

Sources: 24. MITI 25. Public Utilities Bureau. 26. Central Raw Silk Association. 27. MITI. 28. MITI. ▲ Revised at source.

29. Supply & Demand of Pig-iron and Steel Materials

(In tons)

(MITI)

Year & Month	Pig iron			Steel Materials					
	Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Steel			Special Steel		
				Production	Deliveries	In Stock	Production	Deliveries	In Stock
1955: Total	5,216,766	1,204,402	88,819	6,931,774	5,363,447	281,893	318,616	238,824	24,463
1956: March	479,583	104,524	99,583	678,664	524,164	288,176	35,381	27,652	22,926
April	485,359	94,447	124,798	662,599	515,103	284,169	39,057	29,447	23,832
May	514,527	111,015	152,676	675,410	523,418	274,991	37,474	29,629	22,072
June	476,876	115,049	123,554	677,921	512,063	277,546	40,084	31,926	21,477
July	483,032	102,571	102,219	685,542	537,568	267,859	42,297	33,109	19,305
1955: July	473,348	99,432	108,497	539,512	403,832	375,566	28,059	19,924	22,988

30. Department Store Sales

(In million yen)

(MITI)

Year & Month	By Month	No. of Stores	Total	Clothing	Sundry Goods	Household Utensils	Provisions	Dining Room	Services	Outside Store Sales	Others	Gift Certificates
Total	1956: January	158	14,577	6,577	2,998	1,467	2,432	461	144	352	146	179
	February	158	14,532	6,537	3,048	1,510	2,507	445	143	170	171	176
	March	158	20,314	9,821	4,412	1,931	3,011	613	194	35	295	298
	April	160	19,620	9,068	4,445	2,066	2,928	612	178	18	304	222
	May	161	17,624	7,997	3,724	2,044	2,795	573	162	16	312	158
	June	161	18,107	8,741	3,605	2,245	2,595	531	137	18	234	190
	July	161	23,690	10,630	4,639	2,699	4,595	655	134	26	312	701
	August	163	17,816	6,691	3,813	2,027	4,104	702	139	24	272	444

31. JPA Procurement Contracts

(In \$1,000)

Year & Month	Contracts (Weekly total)			Cumulative total as from June 26, 1950		
	Total	Merchandise	Services	Total	Merchandise	Services
1951 Average	29,470	21,209	8,261	—	—	—
1952 "	20,335	13,830	6,505	—	—	—
1953 "	27,359	17,523	9,836	—	—	—
1954 "	19,761	9,975	9,786	—	—	—
1955 "	14,815	5,566	9,249	—	—	—
1955: December	9,491	4,192	5,299	1,706,591	999,045	707,546
1956: January	10,148	6,126	4,021	1,716,612	1,005,144	711,468
February	6,913	2,951	3,962	1,723,023	1,007,559	715,464
March	8,251	4,788	3,463	1,730,986	1,012,320	718,666
April	14,494	7,644	6,850	1,745,210	1,019,891	725,319
May	14,843	9,275	5,568	1,759,849	1,029,027	730,822
June	19,810	10,335	9,475	1,781,728	1,039,421	724,307
July	34,982	7,614	27,378	1,816,614	1,046,982	769,632
August	19,496	2,540	16,956	1,834,992	1,050,149	784,843

Source: Economic Planning Board.

32. JPA Procurement Payments

(In \$1,000)

Year & Month	Monthly			Cumulative total as from June 26, 1950		
	Total	U.S.'s Burden	Japan's Burden	Total	U.S.'s Burden	Japan's Burden
1954 Total	453,674	268,679	184,995	—	—	—
1955 Total	355,664	233,875	121,789	—	—	—
1956: April	21,934	17,079	4,855	2,384,156	1,845,592	538,564
May	27,149	18,266	8,883	2,411,305	1,863,858	547,447
June	33,761	22,924	10,837	2,445,066	1,886,782	558,284
1955: June	45,556	31,637	8,919	2,115,720	1,658,428	457,292

Source: American Embassy Economic Section.

33. Labor Population Survey

(In 1,000)

Year & Month	Total (1) Population	Population 14 years old and over						Agriculture & Forestry		Non-Agricultural Industry	
		Total (2)	Labor Force				Not in Labor Force	Not at Work (3)	At Piece-Work (4)	Not at Work (3)	At Piece-Work (4)
			Total of the following three columns	Agriculture & Forestry	Non-Agricultural Industries	Totally Unemployed					
1953 Average	86,780	58,310	39,700	17,130	22,120	450	18,620	260	6,270	300	3,360
1954 "	88,030	59,280	40,150	16,670	22,910	580	19,080	250	5,790	310	3,360
1955 "	89,110	60,920	41,800	17,150	23,970	680	19,010	240	6,360	330	3,790
1956: March	89,800	62,320	41,910	15,430	25,420	1,060	20,310	320	8,340	440	4,270
April	89,900	62,420	43,110	17,000	25,410	700	19,210	250	6,260	270	3,400
May	89,900	62,510	44,610	18,960	25,030	620	17,820	210	4,580	260	3,220
June	90,000	62,600	44,970	19,730	24,670	570	17,560	230	7,130	310	3,060
July	90,100	62,700	44,280	18,530	25,190	570	18,320	230	4,950	440	3,360
August	90,200	62,810	43,280	17,700	25,110	570	19,260	230	7,260	440	3,330
1955: August	89,200	61,820	42,190	17,620	23,860	710	18,540	230	7,110	410	4,090

Notes: (1) Since August, 1950, total population is the estimated total population as of the 1st of next month.

(2) Including persons whose labor force status was unknown.

(3) Among the persons holding jobs but not at work during the survey week, the following are defined as not at work: self-employed workers are not at work provided that their employees or unpaid family workers are engaged in their business during the survey week; employees are not at work provided that either they received or are expected to receive payment.

(4) Those whose working hours total only 1-34 hours in a week.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister.

34. Spot Quotations on Tokyo Securities Exchange

Names of Shares	Authorized (Paid-up) Capital In mil- lion yen	Divi- dends	1956			Names of Shares	Authorized (Paid-up) Capital In mil- lion yen	Divi- dends	1956		
			October		Nov. 15				October		Nov. 15
			High	Low					High	Low	
Transportation						Food & Fishery					
Iino Kaiun	6,600	8	82	70	94	Ajinomoto	2,296	25	200	180	195
Mitsubishi Shipping	4,800	8	83	67	98	Asahi Breweries	1,460	20	178	171	180
Mitsui Steamship	5,500	—	73	60	73	Dainippon Sugar Mfg.	720	25	150	135	154
Nippon Express	7,200	16	237	220	234	Honen Oil	1,000	20	145	132	150
Nitto Shosen	6,000	8	80	64	94	Japan Beet Sugar Mfg.	675	20	120	100	107
N.Y.K.	11,400	—	67	59	68	Japan Distilling	1,100	20	100	89	95
O.S.K.	7,600	—	62	53	66	Kirin Brewery	1,845	22	169	161	170
Tobu Railway	1,600	13	110	103	110	Meiji Confectionery	840	27	140	128	134
Tokyo El. Express Railway ..	3,000	15	96	88	96	Meiji Sugar Mfg.	500	30	148	135	148
Mining & Oil						Morinaga Confectionery	750	20	170	160	160
Dowa Mining	1,500	25	160	137	158	Nippon Breweries	1,460	20	162	156	166
Furukawa Mining	2,100	12	100	93	109	Nippon Cold Storage	2,000	16	120	100	105
Maruzen Oil	2,625	20	120	109	112	Nippon Flour Mills	864	20	104	100	102
Mitsui Mining & Smelting	2,400	18	116	110	123	Nippon Suisan	3,500	15	94	84	94
Mitsubishi Mining	2,700	12	83	70	98	Nisshin Flour Milling	1,000	16	122	113	118
Mitsubishi Metal Mining	2,730	18	122	114	125	Nissan Oil Mills	500	35	152	145	147
Mitsubishi Oil	2,400	20	131	117	120	Noda Soy Sauce	800	30	230	202	230
Mitsui Mining	1,200	—	125	98	146	Taito	300	45	259	230	260
Nihon Mining	5,670	18	100	91	107	Takara Shuzo	3,927	20	139	108	117
Nippon Oil	4,500	15	99	88	91	Toyo Seito	333	30	172	142	158
Showa Oil	2,550	20	97	90	93	Chemicals					
Sumitomo Coal Mining	1,200	10	82	70	96	Dainippon Celluloid	2,000	15	118	99	118
Sumitomo Metal Mining	2,145	18	118	110	124	Electro-Chemical	2,040	20	135	108	139
Teikoku Oil	2,000	12	90	76	91	Kansai Paint	600	20	100	97	103
Toa Nenryo Kogyo	3,159	20	163	140	160	Kyowa Fermentation Ind.	1,399	20	145	115	141
Ube Industries	4,200	25	160	146	179	Mitsubishi Chem. Ind.	3,566	10	144	124	140
Shipbuilding & Machinery						Mitsui Chemical Ind.	1,600	15	166	141	158
Canon Camera	400	25	189	167	181	Nippon Chem. & Medicine ..	500	20	159	148	164
Ebara Mfg.	600	20	160	143	159	Nippon Soda	1,508	15	124	115	131
Fuji Electric	2,400	18	105	92	106	Nissan Chemical Ind.	2,000	13	81	74	84
Furukawa Electric	3,000	12	97	85	97	Nitto Chem. Ind.	2,247	8	130	128	130
Hitachi, Ltd.	10,000	18	110	92	112	Sankyo	780	25	133	125	126
Ishikawajima Heavy Ind.	2,630	12	88	77	99	Shin-etsu Chemical Ind.	980	15	108	90	117
Isuzu Motor	3,000	16	109	94	110	Shin Nippon Chisso Hiryo ..	2,400	15	107	91	116
Japan Precision Ind.	800	20	132	113	131	Showa Denko	4,400	15	128	112	140
Koyo Seiko	700	15	88	78	86	Sumitomo Chemical	4,000	15	146	130	157
Mitsubishi Elec. Mfg.	5,400	15	92	81	102	Toa Gosei Chemical Ind.	2,400	20	141	119	154
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., Reorg. .	5,600	12	109	95	116	Toyo Katsui Ind.	3,600	20	133	121	144
Mitsubishi Japan Heavy Ind. .	3,000	10	83	71	84	Toyo Soda	1,200	15	85	78	92
Mitsubishi Shipbldg. & Eng. .	5,630	12	92	83	98	Miscellaneous					
Mitsui Shipbldg. & Eng.	2,240	16	103	93	106	Asahi Glass	5,000	20	210	139	167
Nippon Electric	2,000	15	91	85	90	Fuji Photo Film	2,500	20	185	145	147
Nippon Kogaku	465	15	140	111	140	Konishiroku Photo Industry ..	1,800	20	89	93	100
Nissan Motor	4,200	20	103	87	112	Nippon Musical Instruments ..	450	25	161	150	154
Tokyo Shibaura Electric	9,588	12	78	71	82	Nippon Sheet Glass	1,200	20	194	169	217
Toyo Bearing Mfg.	600	20	145	124	146	Toyo Seikan	(A) 400	20	1,750	1,700	—
Steel & Metal						Tokyo Rope	485	10	159	140	147
Fuji Iron & Steel	13,000	12	71	64	80	Yokohama Rubber	951	10	158	140	159
Kawasaki Steel	6,100	—	76	67	74	Paper & Printing					
Kobe Steel Works	3,600	12	74	67	84	Hokuetsu Paper Mills	900	10	73	65	65
Nippon Light Metal	2,995	10	173	148	181	Honshu Paper	2,000	8	90	81	87
Nippon Kokan Ind.	10,000	15	83	75	96	Juho Paper	1,120	30	267	259	277
Sumitomo Metal Ind.	5,000	12	76	70	80	Mitsubishi Paper Mills	1,080	15	110	87	100
Yawata Iron & Steel	15,000	12	72	66	81	Oji Paper	1,600	25	240	222	241
Textiles						Toppan Printing	300	23	190	181	208
Asahi Chemical	(B) 3,675	22	433	406	438	Lumber & Ceramics					
Chuo Textile	500	10	75	67	75	Iwaki Cement	1,000	40	208	199	213
Dai Nippon Spinning	5,250	18	111	105	117	Nihon Cement	5,000	24	180	170	125
Daito Woollen Spinning	1,500	18	55	90	100	Nippon Gaishi	500	23	178	170	172
Fuji Spinning	3,000	20	114	102	117	Nippon Toki	490	25	181	177	177
Japan Wool Textile	2,560	50	144	137	149	Onoda Cement	5,120	16	96	89	104
Kanegafuchi Spinning	3,738	20	115	103	118	Land, Warehouse & Trade					
Kokoku Rayon	3,000	12	79	74	80	Heiwa Real Estate	1,323	10	318	296	331
Kokusaku Pulp	1,680	20	114	109	122	Mitsui Bussan	878	20	245	222	232
Kurashiki Rayon	3,000	15	144	120	166	Mitsui Real Estate	200	20	780	729	732
Kurashiki Spinning	2,600	20	122	113	122	Mitsubishi Estate	2,064	18	196	176	199
Mitsubishi Rayon	2,250	20	130	116	146	Mitsubishi Shoji	5,000	16	112	90	119
Nippon Pulp Ind.	1,600	20	132	127	140	Mitsubishi Warehouse	600	10	112	94	110
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	1,560	30	316	215	222	Dept. Stores & Amusements					
Nitto Spinning	1,687	15	115	89	91	Mitsukoshi	2,430	26	349	338	193
Ohmi Kensei Spinning	2,000	10	112	73	81	Nikkatsu	3,287	10	61	58	60
Sanyo Pulp	2,610	20	168	137	155	Shochiku Motion Picture	1,848	25	157	152	158
Teikoku Rayon	4,800	20	145	129	178						
Toho Rayon	1,500	20	139	125	149						
Tohoku Pulp	2,028	20	115	109	132						
Toyo Rayon	6,000	25	208	178	226						
Toyo Spinning	6,450	22	163	150	181						

Notes: (A) 530 yen shares. (B) 100 yen shares, others 50 yen. □ ex-nov.

35. Exports and Imports by Country

(In million yen)

Settlement Area	Countries	Exports				Imports			
		1954 Total	1955 Total	July 1956	August 1956	1954 Total	1955 Total	July 1956	August 1956
	Total Exports & Imports	586,562	723,816	71,202	77,703	863,785	889,715	99,521	104,181
	Asia Total	286,846	303,460	28,295	29,287	265,259	325,421	31,327	31,557
0	Korea	24,684	14,218	1,846	2,335	2,911	3,434	315	315
£	China	1,878	20,277	1,824	2,163	14,677	29,080	3,480	2,548
\$	Ryukyu Islands	15,529	18,288	1,709	1,469	3,645	5,738	655	549
£	Hong Kong	27,815	31,702	2,727	2,489	1,426	2,221	639	548
0	Formosa	23,734	22,978	2,870	2,395	20,552	29,116	414	480
	Southeast Asia Total	161,444	203,270	17,610	18,528	165,301	189,834	19,156	18,354
0	Indo-China	4,654	13,245	1,717	2,047	5,233	1,982	100	326
0	Thailand	23,438	22,691	2,075	1,935	24,901	22,841	1,630	1,572
£	Malayan Union	3,360	4,852	378	496	20,326	33,416	3,890	3,769
£	Singapore	13,281	21,355	1,387	1,485	2,648	5,892	850	920
0	Philippines	11,229	18,651	1,826	1,568	24,166	32,023	3,864	4,252
£	British Borneo	179	377	24	28	6,986	7,707	915	823
0	Indonesia	43,097	23,297	2,343	2,873	21,682	29,219	2,732	2,070
£	Burma	16,413	13,786	767	834	22,713	16,477	545	196
£	India	15,788	30,503	3,159	3,793	18,562	27,823	3,347	3,290
£	Pakistan	20,160	15,839	456	379	13,028	16,951	1,354	1,803
£	Ceylon	6,226	7,353	761	631	930	989	165	58
\$	Iran	8,446	8,072	495	500	7,722	7,920	596	448
£	Iraq	6,110	7,756	468	373	217	2,055	140	521
£	Aden	3,348	3,461	233	182	102	1,159	57	64
\$	Saudi Arabia	999	2,372	234	226	39,916	35,169	3,657	4,463
£	Kuwait	1,682	2,265	168	247	3,887	5,914	1,072	1,607
0	Turkey	2,444	1,272	12	34	2,091	396	1	9
£	Jordan	562	637	56	72	50	356	—	—
\$	Syria	1,355	2,502	187	218	222	1,425	31	66
\$	Lebanon	458	434	25	33	146	37	77	115
	Europe Total	52,665	74,086	6,755	8,934	69,526	62,999	6,728	7,697
0	Sweden	3,031	4,815	511	522	3,268	1,712	211	280
\$	Denmark	471	2,123	103	152	1,343	685	89	87
£	United Kingdom	18,406	21,876	1,228	1,450	13,358	13,650	2,203	2,908
0	Netherlands	7,855	9,627	625	764	4,227	4,129	448	249
£	Belgium & Luxemburg Economic Union ..	2,896	3,736	414	574	4,955	3,248	371	410
0	France	4,189	4,182	286	639	7,400	5,507	675	845
£	West Germany	6,514	9,058	919	1,188	15,880	16,648	1,458	1,871
\$	East Germany	880	1,145	0	154	1,897	1,858	3	189
\$	Switzerland	1,708	2,259	305	398	3,925	4,573	471	362
£	Spain	564	1,235	660	178	4,783	4,242	350	211
£	Italy	1,940	2,846	380	2,058	6,295	4,717	214	131
\$	Norway	420	542	51	52	150	98	22	16
0	Finland	551	1,419	39	63	815	474	78	29
\$	Austria	282	818	117	159	324	320	30	12
	North America Total	125,456	191,536	22,959	19,927	396,858	367,588	43,006	43,401
\$	Canada	7,576	16,254	2,065	1,831	44,117	39,175	4,829	4,567
\$	U.S.A.	99,655	161,722	19,602	16,921	304,899	278,021	34,151	32,431
\$	Mexico	10,363	2,656	204	173	33,219	30,230	1,267	1,939
\$	Cuba	1,092	1,747	157	156	8,739	9,906	2,469	2,515
\$	Panama	554	2,166	161	176	909	323	4	12
\$	Colombia	3,415	2,556	314	292	200	257	16	5
\$	Ecuador	477	549	34	43	2,122	74	10	7
	South America Total	56,924	53,533	3,703	3,540	63,829	37,432	3,404	4,877
0	Peru	1,670	1,796	264	235	7,315	3,880	552	1,067
£	Brazil	28,155	12,032	1,356	1,383	26,580	21,340	1,021	2,345
0	Argentina	17,592	28,485	894	645	21,800	8,006	1,540	1,295
\$	Chile	447	1,401	153	140	863	278	164	76
	Africa Total	49,857	74,009	7,994	14,138	18,462	22,664	3,353	4,415
0	Egypt	2,312	5,124	388	450	10,086	10,643	1,752	2,316
£	Nigeria & Gold Coast	15,305	22,034	2,278	1,686	111	62	24	9
\$	Liberia	9,055	19,060	3,062	8,711	87	19	1,593	28
\$	Belgian Congo	4,249	1,226	96	100	25	45	1	0
£	British East Africa	—	—	502	554	—	—	405	437
£	Union of South Africa	10,885	10,382	1,112	917	3,807	6,295	732	844
	Australia & Oceania Total	14,794	27,181	1,493	1,877	49,769	73,569	9,701	12,227
£	Australia	10,155	19,842	1,020	1,023	42,160	63,974	8,231	10,691
\$	New Zealand	941	2,833	74	255	1,612	2,419	356	273
\$	Hawaii	2,092	2,478	257	225	638	365	122	7
£	New Caledonia	105	230	23	93	1,217	2,483	420	907
0	French Oceania	74	74	4	2	1,425	1,513	307	191
\$	Guam	405	210	4	94	727	712	267	112

Source: Finance Ministry.

Note: 0 denotes open account area; \$, dollar area; £, sterling area.

36. Production by Major Items

Items	In	1955 Total	1956 August	1956 September	Items	In	1955 Total	1956 August	1956 September
Electricity. Coal. Cokes. Gas			▲	▲	Ordinary Motors.....	HP	1,436,524	122,151	127,745
Electricity	1,000 KWH	53,503,578	5,092,378	5,165,709	Ordinary Transformers	KVA	109,961	221,117	249,176
Coal	1,000 Tons	42,423.4	3,668	3,868	Mercury Rectifiers	KW	961,277	10,265	23,688
Cokes	"	7,088,685	680,033	671,825	Condensers (High Pressure) ..	KVA.	..	123,473	105,789
Gas	1,000 CM	2,411,555	195,945	195,000	Condensers (Low Pressure) ..	MF.	37,304	1,494,069	1,733,003
Minerals					Switchboards	Units	56,901	3,042	4,287
Gold	GM.	7,382,292	636,669	621,409	Circuit Breakers	"	..	28,262	18,053
Silver	KG.	184,870	16,091	16,105	Controllers	"	11,265	5,699	7,142
Copper	Tons	71,096	6,729	6,630	Electric Fans	"	142,887	49,576	54,481
Lead	"	26,089	2,433	2,404	Electric Bulbs	1,000 Pcs.	66,801	13,865	13,910
Zinc	"	108,392	10,476	10,771	Special Electric Bulbs	"	1,461,458	5,724	5,439
Sulphuric Iron	"	2,730,662	259,152	261,288	Watt-hour Meters	Units	31,909	157,182	160,942
Iron	"	965,021	103,272	100,574	Electric Meters	"	10,179,162	4,166	4,461
Refined Sulphur	"	202,415	21,225	21,888	Storage Batteries	Kg.	4,849	936,994	1,035,795
Crude Oil	KG.	354,309	29,480	28,630	X-Ray Equipments	Sets	509,990	381	385
Natural Gas	CM.	..	13,881,096	14,310,000	Telephones	"	3,349	50,896	78,838
Non-ferrous Metals & Products					Telephone Switchboards	"	193,673	450	556
Electric Gold	GM.	8,591,140	675,048	829,249	Automatic Tel. Switchboards	Circuits	1,789,190	20,030	23,516
Electric Silver	KG.	227,440	20,255	21,743	Radios	Set.	136,505	255,067	263,690
Electric Copper	Tons	113,316	11,288	10,899	Televisions	"	30,481	25,570	24,286
Lead	"	37,111	3,743	4,146	Electric Tubes for Receiving	1,000 Pcs.	74,167	3,811	3,894
Zinc	"	..	11,236	11,444	Elect. Tubes for Transmis. ..	1,000 Pcs.	20,584	11,604	13,988
Electric Tin	KG.	1,033,606	137,686	106,021	Truck Chassis	Units	4,807	2,469	2,601
Mercury	"	171,271	23,236	24,708	Bus Chassis	"	..	504	545
Nickel	"	3,487,484	560,269	529,517	Small Four-wheeler Chassis ..	"	..	3,828	4,343
Aluminum	Tons	57,508	5,789	5,584	Small Passenger Car Chassis ..	"	87,743	2,135	2,197
Rolled Aluminum	"	52,980	4,861	5,020	Small Three-wheeler Chassis ..	"	..	9,307	8,900
Rolled Copper	"	117,044	12,926	13,100	Truck Bodies	"	..	4,371	4,520
Wires & Cables	"	95,478	9,395	9,600	Bus Bodies	"	..	556	953
Oil Products					Small Truck Bodies	"	1,108,792	2,801	3,200
Gasoline	Kl.	2,461,481	242,372	240,380	Bicycles	"	305	121,603	121,353
Light Oil	"	737,128	52,360	57,499	Industrial Locomotives	"	..	27	30
Heavy Oil	"	3,928,552	534,064	528,534	Binoculars	Pairs	280,582	41,257	37,223
Lubricants	"	365,514	36,456	28,558	Cameras	Units	1,021,236	108,035	111,677
Iron & Steel Products					Watches	Pcs.	5,798,343	595,667	554,574
Pig-iron	Tons	5,216,766	500,649	516,844	Textiles & Yarns				
Steel	"	9,407,723	956,178	930,791	Cotton Yarn	1,000 lb.	922,680	90,640	95,012
Open Hearth Steel	"	7,813,636	773,309	738,566	Silk Yarn	"	4,387	351	377
Converter Steel	"	406,630	26,419	26,567	Rayon Staple Yarn	"	195,352	20,107	19,456
Electric Furnace Steel	"	1,187,427	146,450	155,628	Rayon Filament Yarn	"	410,938	45,079	47,768
Ferro-alloys	"	209,647	24,391	24,385	Woollen Yarn	"	184,748	20,337	20,793
Rolled iron materials	"	6,931,774	661,902	651,146	Basst Fibre Yarn	"	101,053	8,019	8,779
Iron Shapes (Medium size) ..	"	359,263	42,708	45,320	Staple Fibres	"	536,748	59,800	61,248
Iron wire	"	606,627	45,002	43,516	Cotton Textiles	1,000 sq. y.	3,018,137	281,615	300,693
Iron Sheets (Thick)	"	1,421,148	173,635	154,416	Silk Textiles	"	184,322	15,438	16,278
Iron Sheets (Thin)	"	740,637	63,092	53,878	Spun Silk Textiles	"	24,497	2,213	2,547
Rolled Special Steel	"	318,616	42,450	45,616	Rayon Textiles	"	773,828	75,219	77,041
Iron Tubes	"	432,233	39,122	41,356	Rayon Staple Textiles	"	895,927	92,657	90,578
Forged Steel	"	144,390	14,924	14,571	Woollen Textiles	"	185,615	18,724	19,838
Cast Steel	"	..	17,571	19,034	Basst Fibre Textiles	"	137,549	9,448	10,483
Galvanized Sheets	"	..	53,445	48,485	Chemicals				
Machinery & Machine Tools					Ammonium	Tons	750,315	67,459	72,848
Steam Boilers	Tons	33,266	2,537	1,234	Ammonium Sulphate	"	2,128,943	182,244	192,292
Steam Turbines	KW.	403,594	..	..	Superphosphate of Lime	"	1,794,786	173,650	169,827
Water Turbines	KW.	627,664	71,940	23,100	Carbide	"	674,073	62,292	62,070
Gasoline Engines	HP.	178,455	18,559	21,244	Calcium Cyanamide	"	510,883	37,927	37,727
Oil Burners	"	323,889	45,665	42,577	Synthetic Chem. Fertilizers ..	"	1,008,921	105,350	114,821
Machine Tools	Tons	6,588	1,034	1,234	Caustic Soda	"	517,138	56,262	56,352
Drills	1,000 Pcs.	12,846	1,492	1,475	Soda Ash	"	830,448	30,486	31,325
Rolling Machines	Tons	..	4,776	4,088	Synthetic Hydrochloric Acid ..	"	..	22,633	27,750
Bearings	"	6,948	1,019	1,142	Bleaching Powder	"	..	1,841	1,786
Cogs	"	1,598,422	466	460	Liquid Choline	"	..	7,924	7,987
Thrashing Machines	"	252,541	28,598	32,831	Crude Bensol	"	97,675	9,076	9,091
Hulling Machines	"	56,171	7,750	8,573	Refined Bensol	"	40,556	4,758	4,938
Rice-cleaning Machines	"	78,445	6,616	7,077	Pure Toluol	"	7,738	787	874
Air Compressors	"	4,076	653	830	Photo-films	1,000 sq.m.	8,006	656	720
Electric Fans	"	4,944	697	726	Paper & Pulp				
Pumps	"	21,056	2,258	2,557	Pulp	Long Tons	1,877,415	185,420	184,156
Refrigerators	"	14,525	1,572	1,412	Western Style Papers	1,000 lb.	3,071,063	256,559	290,734
Conveyers	"	15,305	2,154	2,637	Ceramics				
Cranes	Tons	16,073	1,955	1,513	Firebricks	Tons	689,339	72,966	73,540
Winches	"	4,853	495	382	Chinawares	"	..	36,782	38,613
Elevators	"	..	834	530	Glass Products	"	337,301	33,650	34,990
Printing Machines	"	7,725	614	646	Red Bricks	"	527,109	26,421	25,417
Silk Preparing Machines	"	..	422	419	Sheet Glass	Boxes	6,650,036	662,308	682,108
Cotton Preparing Machines ..	"	..	625	568	Cement	Tons	10,556,650	1,158,075	1,175,780
Cotton Spinning Machines ..	"	25,750	7,018	7,534	Miscellaneous				
Wool Spinning Machines	"	14,537	578	616	Automobile Tires	Pcs.	2,317,575	290,056	302,792
R. Staple Weaving Machines ..	Units	16,648	1,772	1,966	Metal Toys	1,000 pcs.	250,795	27,098	27,615
Cotton Weaving Machines ..	"	16,950	2,363	2,305	Pencils	Gross	6,591,749	562,505	515,000
Wool Weaving Machines	"	2,764	255	223	Needless	1,000 pcs.	244,659	23,362	27,134
Sewing Machines	"	1,696,334	135,919	143,401	Match	Match tons	417,155	33,350	38,895
Lathes	Tons	5,132	551	597	Piano	Sets	11,510	1,193	1,228
Drilling Machines	"	3,354	622	471	Leather Shoes	prs.	4,998,172	346,329	413,144
Millwork Power Generators ..	KVA	654,614	25,270	126,589					

Source: Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

Note: ▲ Revised at source. ▲ Provisional figures.

37. Exports by Major Articles

(In million yen)

Articles	Unit	1955		1956			
		Aggregate		July		August	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Food	—	—	47,793	—	5,620	—	4,994
Fish & Shellfish	m.t.	155,108	27,226	18,966	3,978	15,143	3,292
Canned, Bottled Fish	"	62,206	16,442	8,607	2,450	9,576	2,492
Cereals	—	—	1,287	—	75	—	74
Fresh & Frozen Fruit	m.t.	116,519	9,276	10,221	693	11,887	670
Sugar & Its Products	m.t.	34,039	1,434	1,667	82	2,220	108
Beverage & Tobacco	—	—	1,214	1,794	182	2,912	265
Tea	1,000 lbs.	31,954	3,510	—	94	—	35
Beer	kl.	6,339	507	—	67	—	42
Tobacco	—	—	471	—	27	—	11
Raw Materials	—	—	35,285	—	2,713	—	3,305
Lumber	cu.m.	442,008	10,438	50,947	1,009	59,117	1,147
Textile, Fibre	1,000 lbs.	69,061	20,821	5,326	1,460	5,623	1,863
Raw Silk	bales	86,712	18,005	720	1,082	957	1,435
Fertilizers & Mineral Products	—	—	252	—	17	—	14
Animal & Vegetable Materials	—	—	2,257	—	173	—	190
Coal & Petroleum	—	—	2,546	—	189	—	521
Animal & Vegetable Oils	—	—	6,381	—	215	—	505
Animal Oil	m.t.	—	5,448	—	176	—	470
Cod-liver Oil	"	6,729	2,155	307	175	358	143
Vegetable Oil	"	8,036	916	184	25	200	26
Chemicals, Drugs	—	—	33,751	—	3,486	—	3,261
Pharmaceuticals	—	—	2,997	—	301	—	315
Chemical Fertilizers	m.t.	762,875	15,010	104,983	1,942	66,526	1,398
Manufactured Products by Material	—	—	414,867	—	37,905	—	36,768
Rubber Goods	—	—	4,359	—	871	—	950
Tyres & Inner Tubes	m.t.	9,281	3,345	1,765	743	2,068	857
Wood & Cork Products	—	—	15,763	—	422	—	367
Paper & Related Products	m.t.	82,096	6,827	9,877	869	10,094	837
Textiles	—	—	210,588	—	18,098	—	18,038
Woollen Yarn	1,000 lbs.	7,877	6,263	475	296	310	202
Cotton Yarn	"	26,226	8,756	1,276	353	1,655	657
Rayon Yarn	"	18,046	3,231	4,797	886	4,281	766
Spun Rayon Yarn	"	39,224	5,897	1,303	228	1,581	275
Cotton Fabrics	1,000 sq. yds.	1,138,829	82,757	78,381	6,083	83,513	6,461
Silk Fabrics	"	30,022	5,622	19,877	1,083	20,042	1,157
Woollen Fabrics	"	17,751	10,003	1,436	721	1,347	719
Artificial Fibre Fabrics	"	895,631	55,686	95,969	6,523	90,651	6,280
Non-Metallic Minerals	—	—	30,625	—	3,831	—	4,078
Cement	m.t.	1,206,244	8,098	199,175	1,266	242,760	1,613
Glass Products	—	—	4,634	—	533	—	455
Chinaware	—	—	15,106	—	1,631	—	1,633
Precious Metals & Gems	—	—	7,846	—	761	—	772
Cultured Pearls	kg.	18,223	3,633	1,768	360	1,707	318
Base Metals & Products	—	—	117,096	—	9,274	—	8,420
Iron & Steel	m.t.	1,988,521	93,418	118,824	7,269	106,450	6,830
Steel Bars & Shapes	"	356,875	11,401	22,580	853	12,147	454
Steel Plates (ungalvanized)	"	344,719	16,801	22,435	1,293	18,275	1,239
Copper	"	41,184	13,257	1,271	675	657	277
Nickel	"	2,213	2,261	256	404	346	515
Aluminium	"	24,883	5,033	1,344	349	642	177
Metal Products	—	—	21,845	—	2,181	—	1,792
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	—	—	88,835	—	10,327	—	17,827
Machinery (excl. electric machines)	—	—	34,848	—	3,202	—	3,311
Metal Processing Machines	—	—	1,134	—	55	—	111
Textile Machines & Parts	—	—	9,562	—	953	—	1,068
Sewing Machines & Parts	—	—	13,938	—	1,063	—	1,032
Electric Machines	—	—	11,123	—	1,737	—	1,520
Gen. Motors, Trans. & Alternators	unit	—	2,188	—	309	—	270
Electric Bulbs	1,000 pcs.	194,791	1,601	24,437	229	18,801	183
Transportation Equipment	—	—	42,864	—	5,388	—	12,997
Railway Rolling Stock	—	—	7,814	—	750	—	1,424
Automobiles	—	—	3,736	1,289	103	6,295	460
Bicycles & Parts	m.t.	—	3,056	—	226	—	205
Ships	unit	348	28,147	56	3,898	55	10,733
Miscellaneous	—	—	90,295	—	10,502	—	10,191
Camera	—	234,471	1,680	31,342	268	31,682	268
Toys	m.t.	47,852	15,294	6,627	2,196	5,892	2,008
Livestock, Pets etc.	—	—	299	—	3	—	3
Re-export Goods	—	—	2,551	—	170	—	274
Total Exports	—	—	723,816	—	71,202	—	77,703

Note: Figures of group total include others than represented. Figures for value are rounded under one thousand.

Source: Customs Division, Tax Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

38. Imports by Major Articles

(In million yen)

Articles	Unit	1955		1956		1956	
		Aggregate		July		August	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Food	—	—	220,038	—	14,754	—	18,029
Cereals (rice, wheat & barley, etc.)	m.t.	—	158,437	354,134	10,004	459,589	12,732
Fruit & Vegetables	"	149,625	7,191	5,512	418	4,757	393
Sugar	"	1,243,131	43,692	1,220	3,823	129,969	4,317
Coffee	1000. lbs.	9,058	2,044	506	113	329	286
Beverage & Tobacco	—	—	4,955	—	50	—	21
Spirits	l.	—	274	—	47	—	21
Raw Materials	—	—	441,281	—	58,254	—	55,731
Hides & Skins	m.t.	61,783	8,055	6,710	969	6,739	1,041
Cow Hide	"	47,041	5,214	4,957	601	4,908	601
Box Calf	"	8,000	2,008	734	236	926	298
Oil Seeds	"	1,135,105	52,928	123,000	5,147	94,918	5,084
Peanuts	"	14,554	1,238	—	—	—	—
Copra	"	50,736	3,829	4,690	370	3,469	248
Soy-beans	"	808,177	35,368	99,623	4,687	69,825	3,519
Rubber	"	109,057	26,905	14,450	2,795	11,231	2,341
Crude Rubber	"	87,669	23,852	11,147	2,354	9,142	1,932
Latex	"	7,160	1,522	894	157	616	112
Synthetic Rubber	"	5,199	1,374	977	257	937	273
Lumber & Cork	c.m.	—	22,909	—	2,500	—	2,813
Lumber	"	2,051,859	22,243	207,129	2,421	238,145	2,737
Cork	m.t.	6,568	616	829	70	788	67
Pulp & Scrap Paper	—	—	6,849	—	1,117	—	948
Fibres & Textiles	1,000 lbs.	1,498,630	210,799	196,733	27,094	179,998	25,430
Silk (incl. cocoons)	1,000 lbs.	1,904	407	340	94	93	24
Wool	"	214,191	63,376	34,440	9,786	33,347	9,876
Cotton	"	972,061	130,318	136,481	15,892	128,401	14,538
Cotton Linter	"	30,754	773	110,143	14,116	102,597	12,899
Waste Cotton	"	87,211	6,920	21,190	1,653	20,193	1,491
Hard & Bast Fibres	"	117,856	7,823	23,624	1,065	16,173	748
Jute	"	69,843	2,604	6,572	235	2,108	72
Flax	"	5,554	608	1,263	72	1,669	76
Sisal Hemp	"	27,212	937	10,340	528	7,794	407
Manila Hemp	"	71,196	3,324	1,814	238	1,851	225
Fertilizers & Non-metallic Minerals	m.t.	—	36,975	—	2,918	—	3,591
Fertilizers	"	2,369,295	23,959	160,430	1,447	166,444	1,482
Salt	"	2,025,019	7,775	154,399	674	244,045	1,229
Asbestos	"	20,400	1,436	3,409	228	4,129	297
Magnesite	"	53,486	923	10,497	187	9,071	167
Metals & Ores	m.t.	7,784,569	66,867	1,093,222	14,102	1,101,842	14,024
Iron Ore	"	5,459,458	29,354	687,931	4,386	742,966	4,721
Scrap Iron	"	1,286,959	22,951	254,342	6,072	166,443	4,327
Non-ferrous Metals	"	1,021,375	12,063	146,760	2,421	187,121	3,616
Nickel	"	44,196	2,150	47,382	421	99,226	900
Aluminium	"	307,530	2,435	29,552	149	31,816	167
Manganese	—	343,312	1,513	36,995	630	14,520	242
Animal Materials	—	—	3,039	—	319	—	205
Vegetable Materials	—	—	5,948	—	293	—	255
Coal & Petroleum	—	—	104,040	—	10,185	—	13,460
Coal	m.t.	2,861,923	20,237	186,494	1,637	311,005	2,577
Anthracite	"	267,398	1,732	13,197	102	46,920	384
Bituminous (for coking)	"	2,575,281	18,437	142,227	1,339	224,905	1,984
Petroleum	k.l.	12,114,718	81,863	1,174,176	8,440	1,369,622	10,537
Crude & Unrefined	"	8,501,530	53,507	941,768	6,429	1,005,775	7,075
Gasoline	"	348,347	4,620	5,279	103	21,961	422
Kerosene & Gas Oil	"	222,681	2,225	14,926	158	2,432	25
Fuel Oil	"	3,004,426	19,763	208,236	1,597	324,265	2,600
Lubricants (excl. grease)	"	29,789	1,324	3,063	142	6,602	325
Petroleum Coke	m.t.	125,959	1,285	4,364	50	25,234	280
Animal & Vegetable Oils	—	—	13,118	—	1,421	—	1,628
Animal Fats & Oils	m.t.	117,680	9,173	13,152	990	15,410	1,157
Vegetable Oils	"	37,536	3,695	3,780	400	4,103	444
Chemicals, Drugs	—	—	28,874	—	4,700	—	5,575
Manufactured Products by Material	—	—	21,052	—	4,066	—	3,938
Hides, Leathers & Furs	m.t.	—	964	—	247	—	38
Rubber Goods	—	—	230	—	37	—	56
Paper & Related Products	m.t.	1,456	229	135	26	—	30
Yarns & Fabrics	—	—	3,213	—	398	—	842
Base Metals	m.t.	—	1,337	26,616	2,678	22,176	2,376
Iron & Steel	"	82,183	3,647	22,247	952	16,948	807
Other Base Metals	"	5,823	4,391	4,369	1,725	5,228	1,569
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	—	—	47,665	—	5,013	—	4,775
Machinery (excl. electric machines)	—	—	33,258	—	2,796	—	3,346
Electric Machines	—	—	6,267	—	1,093	—	319
Transportation Equipment	—	—	8,140	—	1,123	—	278
Miscellaneous	—	—	7,895	—	1,005	—	922
Livestock, Pets etc.	—	—	124	—	6	—	9
Re-imports Goods	—	—	674	—	68	—	93
Total Imports	—	—	889,715	—	99,521	—	104,181

Note: Figures of group total include other items not represented above. Figures for value under one thousand are rounded.
Source: Customs Division, Tax Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

*For your
banking
needs in
Japan*

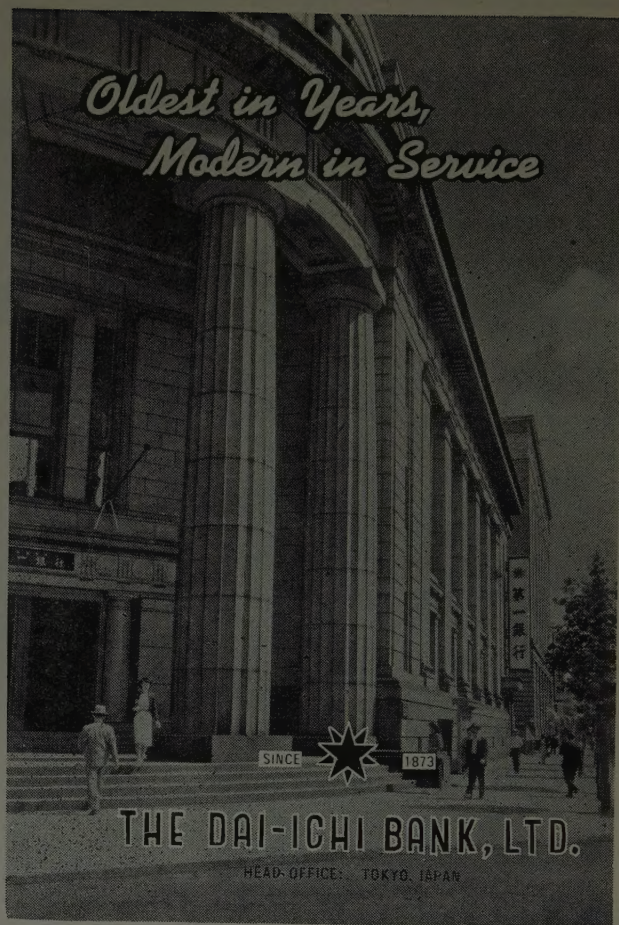
ESTABLISHED: 1897

THE NIPPON KANGYO BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: HIBIYA, TOKYO

OVER 100 BRANCHES
THROUGHOUT JAPAN

*Oldest in Years,
Modern in Service*



THE DAI-ICHI BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN



MAIN

Products

Butanol,
Acetone,
Alcohols,
Plasticizers,
Acetic Esters,
Streptomycin,
Distilled Spirits, Etc.

KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO K.K.

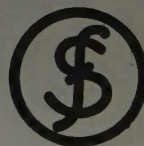
President - - Benzaburo Kato

Head Office: Daiichi Seimei Bldg.,
9, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo
Tel: (28) 1511 (10)

Factories: Hofu, Sakai, Fuji, Morioka, Nishi-
nomiya, Setaka, Tokyo, Tochigi, Tsuchiura

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL
EQUIPMENT FOR POWER PLANTS
AND SUB-STATIONS • ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND
TEXTILE INDUSTRY • ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT FOR MINING, MARINE
AND RAILWAY • W. H. METERS,
MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AND
REGULATING APPARATUS • AGRI-
CULTURAL EQUIPMENT • HOUSE-
HOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCES



Fuji Denki Seizo K.K.

Fuji Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Cable Address:
"DENKIFUJI" Tokyo

HEAD OFFICE:
6, 2-Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

DAIWA

Authorized Foreign Exchange Bank

BANK



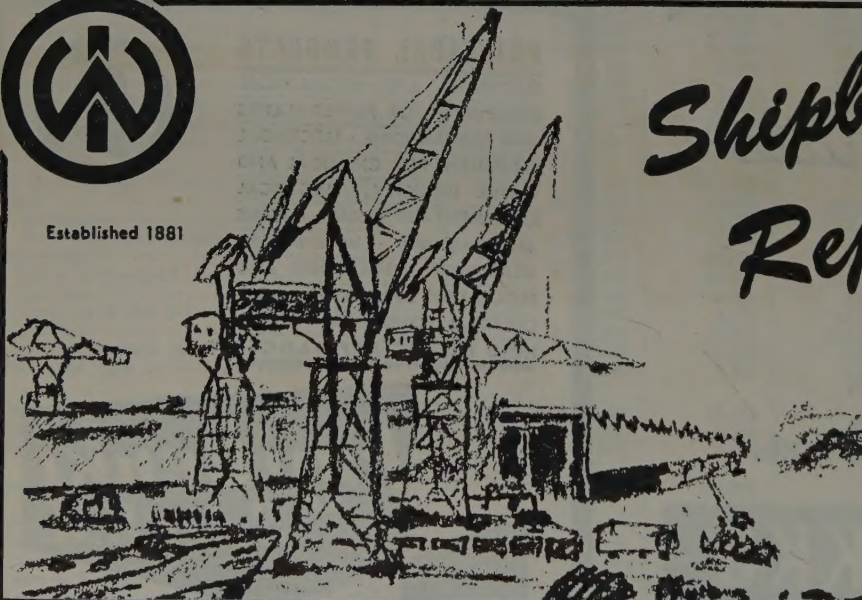
CAPITAL (PAID-UP)

¥4,400,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN OSAKA WITH 100 BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT JAPAN
AND A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN NEW YORK



Established 1881



*Shipbuilders
Repairers
Engineers*

HITACHI

SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

25 Nakanoshima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

P.O. Box Central 7. Cables: "SHIPYARD" Osaka. Phones: (23) 8051-9, 8201-9

TOKYO OFFICE: NYK Bld., 20-1 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Cables: "SHIPYARD" Tokyo. Phone: (25) 5231-9



FUJI'S QUALITY PRODUCTS

Pig Iron, Billet, Slab,
Sheet Bar, Plate, Shape,
Wire Rod, Hoop, Rail,
Hot Rolled Sheets, Cold
Rolled Sheets, Galvanized
Sheets and By-Products.

FUJI IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

Nihonbashi-Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tels 27-2551, 2561, 2571 Cable Address: STEELFUJI TOKYO

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

Brokers and Investment Bankers

Your orders for both Japanese and
American securities are solicited

Free information available

HEAD OFFICE:
Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi,
Tokyo
Foreign Dept. Tel: 67-3992

NEW YORK OFFICE:
111 Broadway, New York
Tel: COrtlandt 7-5680



*Financial Center
of Central Japan*

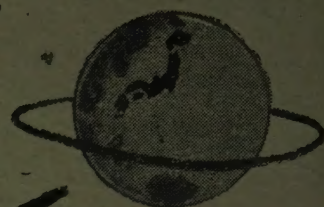
The TOKAI Bank, Ltd.

Nagoya, Japan

Authorized Foreign Exchange Bank

181 Offices

Nagoya, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and other
major cities throughout Japan



NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE: SINGER BLDG, 149 BROADWAY.
CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD



K

Keep in touch
with Japan through

complete
foreign
exchange
banking
facilities of



ESTABLISHED 1880

the **FUJI BANK, LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE: OTE-MACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN
184 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT JAPAN

LONDON BRANCH

Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus,
London, E.C. 2
UNITED KINGDOM

NEW YORK AGENCY

42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

CALCUTTA REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

6th Floor, Mookerjee House
17, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
INDIA